Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. | CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1864. | NUMBER 218.

Amusements.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK

Open This Day and Evening.

ROBINSON & HOWES' CHAMPION CIRCUS. Great Feats—Grand Spectacles. ASTOUNDING FEATS AND BOLD RIDING, Introducing the ONLY GREAT RIDER IN THE WORLD, JAMES ROBINSON, Who, on Friday night next, will have a COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the charming Comedienne, MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL, Who is now acknowledged in her peculiar line to be the most BRILLIANT ARTIST OF THE DAY. 200 Nights With unprecedented success, entitled FANCHON, The Cricket.

VARIETIES. 115 & 117 Dearborn street. FIRST APPEARANCE OF MR. DICK SANDS, The Champion Clog Dancer and Ethiopian Comedian. LAST WEEK OF THE Celebrated Vocalist, TONY PASTOR!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn. ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS.

BRYAN HALL. THE GREAT REBELLION. 300 YOUNG LADIES AND GENTS. GRAND GALA MATINEE.

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100 BRLS. NO. 1 HERRING AT AUCTION.

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DESIRABLE STOCK OF Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, CASSIMERES, DRESS GOODS, SILKS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c., AT AUCTION.

BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., AT AUCTION.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, Feb. 20th, at 9½ o'clock.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Carpets, Mirrors, Engravings, &c., AT AUCTION.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with Board.

BOARDING.—One room, for two gentlemen.

BOARDING.—Board wanted.

Found.

FOUND—In the South Division [illegible]

FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

THE NEWS.

Our news from Gen. Sherman's expedition is highly interesting, and gives abundant promise that we shall shortly have stirring news from the Southwest, when these moving columns impinge upon the rebel positions at which they are aimed.

The House yesterday retraced their action on the whisky tax, and the result is a record of triumph of the whisky venders over the interests of the people. Not even the sliding scale was adopted, but a clean breach was made before the pressure was brought to bear upon the members. The list of names and votes was transmitted to us by telegraph, but so bunglingly that we defer its publication, choosing to await perfect accuracy in the exhibition and impalement these men deserve. As their action is incomplete they may yet redeem the vote of yesterday, but it is impossible not to fear that the patriotism and honesty of a majority of the House has been *spirited* away for consideration, unblushingly flaunted before their faces by parties in interest.

We are able by our important Huntsville letter, to give a very full and most valuable presentment of the situation in the Southwest, both as regards the movement of our own forces, so far as developed, and the state of readiness of defence of the rebels at various important points in Mississippi and Alabama, especially at Mobile.

One of our special correspondents with Grant's army furnishes our readers with an exceedingly interesting letter concerning late military movements in that quarter. He describes the late expedition of the 15th army corps through Northern Alabama, under the direction of Gen. John Logan. The rebel army is being largely reinforced by conscription, but the deserters fully equal the increase. The people of Northern Alabama are becoming heartily sick of the struggle, and admit that the Confederacy is played out.

Some of our Chicago readers have reason to recollect W. W. Treadwell, the absconding Cashier of the People's Bank, of Hudson, Mich. If they desire to know his subsequent career, their curiosity will be gratified by reading the account of the scamp published in the third page of this issue.

Our Washington specials recently mentioned the casting of a Rodman gun of 20-inch bore, at the Fort Pitt Foundry, Pittsburg. It is the greatest cannon in the world—throwing a ball weighing 1,000 pounds. A full description of the monster is inserted on the third page.

The escapade of the Richmond prisoners is very fully detailed in our Washington dispatch, and a list is given of officers who have arrived within our lines; also of others who have been recaptured. Altogether it was a bold move to burrow one hundred and fifty feet, and the bold fellows who planned and executed it earned their liberty. We hope to hear that the bulk of them have reached our lines in safety. Our Fortress Monroe dispatch gives the comments and laments of the Richmond press over the startling leak in the Confederate dungeons.

Elsewhere is given the text of Gen. Butler's letter to the rebel Commissioner Ould, before referred to in the dispatches. It is spicy and characteristic of the author, whose contributions to the literature of the war are unsurpassed in their line. In this instance he does not scruple to tell the rebels that they must treat with him, and him alone, on the subject of exchange, and that he refuses to consider himself outlawed. The Richmond rebels have a sharp thorn in their sides in the person and office of Ben Butler.

THE WAR IN EAST TENNESSEE.

THE SITUATION AT KNOXVILLE AND VICINITY.

[From Our Own Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune.]

KNOXVILLE, Feb. 11, 1864.

There is no excitement, rumor or military intelligence whatever. Gen. Foster has been sick during nearly the whole time of his stay here. This may in some degree account for his inactivity.

The thirty miles of railroad, from London to Knoxville is guarded by stockades and detachments of troops from the 4th corps. The 9th corps, under Gen. Park, is about five miles below the city, and all the cavalry corps, as well as several irregular and detached regiments, under the command of Gen. Sturgis, are across the river watching the enemy. The army corps, now under Gen. Cox, is stationed in the vicinity. Col. Wolford's [illegible] cavalry, is gone to Kentucky. [illegible]

[illegible]

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

MATTERS MILITARY AND CONGRESSIONAL.

The Vote of the House on the Whisky Bill.

THE AMENDMENT TAXING STOCKS VOTED DOWN.

Important Debates on Reconstruction of Rebel States.

MATTERS IN MISSOURI—GEN. ROSECRANS TAKING THE REINS.

His Address to the Missouri Legislature.

GEN. SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION—ITS PROGRESS AND PURPOSE.

Our Richmond Prisoners—List of Escaped Officers.

A Spicy Letter from Ben. Butler to the Rebel Officials.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS AND THE FRONTIER.

Latest from Knoxville and Vicinity.

FROM GRANT'S COMMAND.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1864.

Col. Brownlow of Tennessee came down to-day and went out with a flag of truce to Strawberry Plains.

On Friday, Longstreet was reinforced by one brigade in place of the one sent off.

All is quiet here.

John W. Wilder, Co. E, 37th Ind., who killed a Copperhead in Rush county, and who deserted to avoid the consequences, was tried yesterday by a court martial.

There was a heavy rain last night and to-day the roads are horrible.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.

Reports from Huntsville indicate that Selma or Montgomery are the objective points of Sherman's movements.

Another column of the troops is moving in the same direction along the Tombigbee river.

Gen. Schofield has revoked the orders prohibiting the distillation of grain in Kentucky.

The railroad running southwest from Nashville to Decatur, Ala., is being restored, and will be in running order in a few weeks.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—A private letter, dated Vicksburg the 8th, from an eye-witness, says McPherson's corps crossed the Big Black, 15 miles east of Vicksburg, on the 7th. Hurlbut's corps took a parallel route from Vicksburg, and crossed Messenger's Ford, five miles above McPherson's pontoons.

Each column is fourteen miles long.

The force sent up the Yazoo was to prevent a flank movement to cut off our teams.

Iron-clads will try to reach Grenada to co-operate with Smith's cavalry and drive Forrest's rebel command towards Canton, where Bishop Polk's conscripts are. Jackson was said to be fortified with cotton bales. This letter establishes the falsity of special dispatches from Nashville and New York, stating that Sherman entered Jackson on the 5th.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 16, 1864.

E. S. Condit, Esq., of Centralia, has been appointed Provost-Marshal of the Eleventh District, vice O'Kean, who has resigned. The headquarters are hereafter to be at Centralia, as it is more central than Olney, the late headquarters. This is an excellent appointment. Mr. Condit is a thorough going business man.

I learn that a number of soldiers, together with the remains of a member of the 13th cavalry, while passing a grocery owned by a man by the name of Maybourn, near Mount Carmel, were fired upon and one man severely injured.

Major Thomas W. Grosvener has been appointed Lieut. Colonel of the 12th cavalry.

In the United States District Court yesterday, Robert Anderson, convicted of passing counterfeit twenty dollar Treasury notes was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 16, 1864.

By order of the War Department, citizens are authorized to recruit. Bounties paid, for the new regiments $2, and for the old regiments $15, for each recruit.

W. H. Loomis, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, has 100 bushels of cotton seed for distribution.

Joseph Ristine, Auditor of State, having sent a political document to Governor Morton under the name of an official report, the Governor returns it with a dignified refusal, whereupon Mr. Ristine expends ink and white paper amounting to half a column in the *Press*, which is a good deal longer than eloquent.

The wind has shifted to the north, and the weather is terribly cold at five degrees below zero.

Mr. Kingsbury, an old citizen was desperately wounded by a soldier. It is thought he will die.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Feb. 16, 1864.

The reception of the 1st Minnesota regiment, which took place yesterday, was a splendid affair. A bounteous feast was provided by the ladies at the Athenæum. The regiment was formally welcomed home by the Gov and Mayor, and numerous toasts and responses were given.

In a speech made by Gen. Sibley he said he had last night forwarded the request of Col. Cook's to proper military authorities asking to allow his regiment, the Sixth, to take the place of the First, in the Army of the Potomac.

Resolutions have been introduced in the Senate calling upon our Congressional delegation to endeavor to secure a countermand of the order for the 2d cavalry to go to New Orleans.

The game law has been so amended as to allow the shooting of prairie chickens and grouse all the year around. This will be great relief to farmers.

LATER.—A dispatch from Halleck has just been received revoking the order requiring the 2d cavalry to proceed to New Orleans.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 16, 1864.

Nothing of importance was done in the Senate, beyond the election of Senator Wilkinson as President *pro tem.*, to serve during the absence of the Lieutenant Governor, who has gone home for a few days.

In the House, petitions were presented for the relief of farm mortgages, and for a pro rata tariff on freight on railways. A bill was introduced prohibiting persons from receiving rewards from volunteers for procuring extra bounties for them.

[illegible]

for that purpose were postponed two weeks, prevailed, and the bills were referred to the Railroad Committee.

Three hundred recruits for various old regiments in the field left here this p. m.

We have experienced another cold snap here to-day. The thermometer this morning at 7 o'clock, stood 24 deg. below zero, and averaged during the day from 10 to 15 below.

George Turner, of Jasper county, for assisting a deserter to escape, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100, and to be imprisoned six months in the county jail.

W. N. Blackenstoe, for passing counterfeit U. S. Treasury notes, was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

The U. S. Circuit and District Courts adjourned to-day, to meet again on the first Monday in June.

One hundred and sixteen recruits arrived to-day, and the indications now are that the number per day will greatly increase till the 1st of March, when the payment of large bounties and premiums will cease.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16, 1864.

Gens. Welch and Foster passed through this city to-day.

The thermometer is nearly down to zero again.

A large haul of postal currency counterfeits was made to-day.

The Democratic Literary Association which was founded by the ultra Copperheads, has given up the lecture business. Five lectures have been delivered in a hall seating 4,000 to an audience averaging less than 200. The division in the party in Ohio is hopeless, and not much vitality apparent in either wing.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1864.

Henry Winter Davis made a strong speech against the legality of the ruling government of Arkansas, under which Johnston pretends to have been elected a member of Congress. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Davis said that precipitancy in re-constructing these State governments will lead to another revolution. Mr. Stevens moved a reference to the Committee on Rebellious States.

Mr. Schenck moved a resolution of instructions to the Committee to inquire and report whether any such State as Arkansas exists. The resolution was voted down, and the certificate of Mr. Johnson referred to the Committee on Elections.

The House voted against the amendments to the Enrollment Bill, and ask a Committee of Conference. The House resumed the consideration of the Internal Revenue Bill.

James C. Allen, of Illinois, made a lengthy speech in favor of the Senate amendments, during which he insinuated that Fernando Wood has private ends to attain by his amendment.

Mr. Stevens closed the debate on the bill, and the House proceeded to a vote.

On the Senate amendments fixing the sliding scale of sixty, seventy or eighty cents tax on whisky, was voted down—ayes 41, nays 85.

The fourth amendment striking out — cents additional tax on rectified and adulterated spirits, was adopted—ayes 65, nays 54.

The 5th amendment, striking out the tax on stock on hand, was adopted, ayes 77, nays 73.

Washburne, Ill., then moved to reconsider the vote by which the third amendment was rejected.

Mr. Holman moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Mr. Holman's motion, amid much confusion, was declared lost, and pending Mr. Washburne's motion the House adjourned.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

Gen. Grant, in his reply to questions, from certain Democratic politicians, to which allusion was made last night, expressed his surprise that these gentlemen should suppose for a moment that he could be used as a Presidential candidate.

The Alexandria Quartermasters, Stoddard and Ferguson, arrested sometime since for various frauds, including the purchase of mixed grain, have made confessions more than sufficient to justify the action of the Secretary of War placing them in the old capital prison. The chief interest attaching to the forthcoming trial, relates to their superior officers, Gens. Ingall's and Quartermaster General Meigs, both of whom were cognizant of mixed grains purchased some months before these arrests were made.

The Conference Committee on the Enrollment bill, appointed to-day, consists, on the part of the Senate, of Wilson, Grimes, and Nesmith; on the part of the House, of Schenck, Deming, and Beaman. They hold their first meeting at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

It is understood that the President considers the proposed amendments to the Constitution so as to prohibit slavery throughout the United States, as fully consummating the great work begun by the Proclamation of Freedom.

The New Hampshire patriots feel perfectly certain that the Union party are able to carry the Legislature next month, and thus secure the election of a loyal man as successor to John P. Hale, whose term expires next year. The result of the Gubernatorial contest is considered more doubtful.

The Committee of Ways and Means agreed this morning to report in favor of the extension of the Congressional library so as to accommodate the books which have overflowed the shelves, and even the floor. The appropriation is $160,000.

Gen. Slough, the Military Governor of Alexandria, was examined to-day before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, touching on certain charges against his administration.

In consequence of his absence, the Hammond court-martial did not sit to-day.

The Commissioner General of the Land Office decides that no person can avail himself, at the same time, of the pre-emption and homestead laws, since he cannot be an actual *bona fide* settler under both, as is requisite. Those who have already had the full benefit of the pre-emption law, are not prevented from taking advantage of the homestead law.

Senator Hicks is lying dangerously ill at his residence here, and his physicians despair of his recovery.

The War Department orders of yesterday transfers Alton, Ill., to the department of Missouri.

THIRD DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1864.

Kentucky has enlisted but 700 men of her quota under the call for 500,000 men.

New Hampshire has raised 600 more than her quota, and Maine is doing almost as well.

The Commissioner of Pensions, in answer to a letter from the Senate Military Committee, says that he considers every soldier in the military service of the United States entitled, under the same circumstances, to the same pension, and that he never asks a question about the color of the applicant.

Letters received to-day from Louisiana criticise the administration of Gen. Banks in harsh terms, and express no little anxiety as to political prospects, the pro-slavery party having hopes of success in consequence of the division of the free State party upon two candidates.

The Senate did nothing to-day, most of the session being occupied with a prolonged speech by Garrett Davis. He also undertook to prove that Massachusetts was as bad 200 years ago as Kentucky is to-day. He promises in the second part of his speech to demolish Senator Wilson. He proposes to amend the joint resolution by providing for a statement of all the colored troops in the service, and for the payment and compensation to loyal masters for the services of slaves employed as teamsters, and full value in case of their death or maiming. An amendment was moved by Mr. Wilson, which will probably be adopted, providing that from and after March first, all soldiers in the service of the United States shall receive the same uniform, clothing, arms, equipments, rations, hospital attendance, pay, amounts of pensions and bounties.

An important bill was presented, reorganizing the Quartermaster's Department, the principal feature of which is to separate the business of purchasing supplies from the business inspecting and receiving the same.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Ways and Means Committee [illegible]

tax on stocks of liquors on hand. Liquor speculators were present in large force, thronging the lobbies and galleries, and boasting that ere the day's session was ended, they would carry their side of the question. There was no conclusion at the adjournment, but it is the general impression on the floor of the House and outside, that Washburne's motion to non-concur in the Senate's amendments will be adopted, and the whole subject as a natural consequence be referred to a Conference Committee, which will probably agree on a compromise by taxing all stock on hand 22 cents per gallon instead of 40 cents.

Governor Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, called on the President this morning and had a pleasant interview. He reports that the cause of the Union is progressing rapidly and earnestly in Tennessee, but it is learned that he even thinks that President Lincoln's amnesty proclamation is too liberal for the rebels, who are taking it and then pressing good Union men out of their place in the State.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Rumors as to an intended protest by our Government against the French occupation of Mexico, are certainly not well founded. The policy of the Government on this point is fully explained in the lately published diplomatic correspondence.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The New York *Times'* Washington dispatch says:

The House will probably accept the Senate's tax on whisky of sixty cents on the gallon by eight or ten majority.

Captain Todd, Provost Marshal of the District of Columbia, is reported to be relieved from duty and placed under arrest. Cause unknown.

The New York *Tribune's* army dispatch reports a review of Merritt's cavalry division on Saturday, during which Lieut. Knight, of the 7th Indiana, was thrown from his horse, receiving injuries supposed to be fatal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The following is the special to the *Commercial*:

There is an evident disposition on the part of Congress to grant authority to Secretary Chase to sell the surplus gold in the Treasury. His friends assert that the receipts at Custom Houses between now and July 1st, will be more than sufficient to meet the specie demands that will be due at that time, and that a judicious sale of even one-half of the twenty-two million dollars of gold now in the treasury will put a stop to the speculation in gold. Others, however, fear that this gold, if taken from the treasury, will be sent abroad, and will thus have a disastrous effect on our finances.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Feb. 16, 1864.

Guerillas in Missouri were in the vicinity of Charleston yesterday. The party made their appearance near that town, and a party of State militia were sent out to drive them off. This force divided into squads and scoured the country thoroughly. One party went to a house and made some inquiries about guerillas. As they entered they were fired upon and one of their number killed. They being reinforced returned to the same place. The guerillas were in ambush, and fired upon them again, killing one more of the State militia and wounding six. This was late in the evening, and their numbers could not be ascertained, nor their location, so the squad waited for daylight, but when that arrived the guerillas were gone.

Late information from below has it that the cavalry expedition under W. Lacey Smith having been delayed, awaiting the arrival of Waring's division of cavalry from the North, started from Memphis on the 11th for Collierville. They camped the first night at Holly Springs, and will probably next be heard from through rebel sources somewhere near the vitals of the Confederacy. The entire line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad was evacuated by our forces on Saturday, having been held for the past two weeks merely to give Gen. Smith's expedition a good start.

Gen. Sherman's headquarters are reported to have been at Jackson, Miss., on the 7th. He was since heard from at Brandon.

R. M. Jennings, formerly of Marietta, Ohio, late Assistant Postmaster here, died yesterday morning.

Wm. P. Crow, a Mississippi refugee, from Itata county, where he has a family residing, was severely hurt yesterday by a falling piece of timber, on the steamer Jennie Hopkins. His skull was fractured.

Our charter election passed off yesterday very quietly from the fact that Gen. Ried peremptorily closed all liquor saloons in the city and put on extra patrols to see that they were kept closed. The contest was very close. Baker, the citizen's candidate, was elected over Taylor, the present incumbent, by twenty-five majority—the vote being: Taylor, 355; Baker, 380. Political differences were incontinently sunk before local interests. Hence, the election presents no just political test.

The 10th Wisconsin regiment, 400 strong, Col. W. T. Lyon, re-enlisted as veterans, arrived this morning on the steamer Monsoon, from Nashville, *en route* for Wisconsin, on furlough. It has lately been stationed at Fort Henry, Helman and Donelson. Latterly at a point opposite Nashville.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, February 16, 1864.

A fight took place between a detachment of the 5th cavalry, M. S. M., recently, and a gang of rebels engaged in stealing horses near the California House, on the Springfield road. Seven rebels were killed and one of our men; about twenty rebels escaped.

Gen. Rosecrans is anxious that farmers resume the cultivation of the soil throughout the State. He promises all possible protection to farmers.

A daring attempt to escape from the Myrtle street prison by a number of the prisoners therein confined was frustrated on Monday night by the vigilance of Capt. Lonergan, the keeper of the establishment. Capt. L. knowing that he had some hard customers under his charge was on the *qui vive*, and the night being windy and blustering, he expected some attempt would be made by the captives to get out of their cage. In the early part of the night he heard a noise, but after listening for some time, concluded that it was caused by the usual gnawing of rats. At midnight, however, in order to make sure, he summoned a file of soldiers and proceeded to the shop whence the noise proceeded. He went to a door opening into a cellar in the main building, and throwing it open, discovered Andrew J. Brannon, familiarly called Ole Virginny, formerly a rebel soldier but more recently in the Federal service, digging away at a stone wall, having already dug through the wall. The bayonets were levelled at him, and Ole Virginny begged the soldiers not to shoot and surrendered at discretion. His accomplices were Adam Krackenberger and Edward Mathews, Federal soldiers under sentence to go to Alton, and who had made an attempt to escape about four weeks ago. Wm. Bamberger, a rebel mail carrier, recently relieved from irons, and a ringleader in every attempt to escape; James Moran, imprisoned for robbing a soldier on Bloody Island; Ed. Rosch and John Roark, deserting; teamsters Daniel Boon, McAtee, John H. McAttee, John Grider, H. S. Anderson, red legs from Carroll county, Missouri, and some fifteen others. They have been consigned to the "tea box" for safe keeping.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—The 10th Missouri veteran volunteers arrived from Chattanooga this afternoon, and received a most hearty and enthusiastic reception. They were received by a large committee of citizens, and escorted to this city by military and several civic societies, to Turners' Hall, where refreshments were provided and a flag presented. The streets were densely thronged with people, and flags waved from nearly every house.

The telegraph is completed to Little Rock, Ark., via St. Louis and Fort Smith.

The circular setting forth the objects and purposes of the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair, which is to be held at St. Louis, commencing May 17th, appears in our papers of this morning. The Executive Committee urgently request papers throughout the country to give it extensive circulation, and invite an attentive perusal by the people of all sections.

FROM COLUMBUS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 16, 1864.

The Copperheads are selecting delegates to the State Convention that comes off next month, and so far the Anti-War men are ahead. One of these, in Clinton county, after being elected, declared that he was utterly opposed to the further prosecution of the war, and was in favor of stopping it at once, on whatever terms can be made with the South, either with or without a restoration of the Union.

He also said that if he were not in favor of peace on any terms, he would be in favor of Mr. Lincoln's vigorous war policy, Emancipation Proclamation, and all; but he would never go for McClellan and the conservative policy. [illegible]

to deliver an address before the Union members of the General Assembly. Several timid individuals refused to sign the invitation, because they were afraid she would nominate Lincoln.

Major Gen. Foster's staff passed through here to-day *en route* for Washington.

FROM GENERAL BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1864.

Capt. Wallack of the 51st Indiana volunteers, Col. Streight's regiment, arrived here from Libby Prison, says the escaped prisoners commenced digging out on New Year's night. They took turns in digging, each man taking a small sack into the excavation, filling it with dirt and passing it under his body to others who emptied and returned it. The passage was fifty feet long and wide enough for a man's body.

On last Tuesday night one hundred and fifteen officers passed out. Col. Streight being somewhat too large for the passage stuck fast, and had to be pulled through with a rope. On the outside the prisoners divided in squads of three or four. While in Richmond they made no effort of concealment but mingled with the crowd. Making usually a loud noise and being dressed in citizens clothes they escaped observation.

Outside the city they travelled by night and subsisted on scraps of corn bread saved from prison rations. Col. Streight is expected here to-night.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 16.—Twenty-six Union officers arrived this forenoon, having escaped from Libby prison on the 10th inst. In addition to the names already reported, are the following:

Col. W. P. Kennedick, 3d Tennessee cavalry.
Col. Geo. G. Davis, 4th Maine.
Lieut. Col. Alex. Vontrizel, 74th Penn.
Lieut. J. P. Boyd, Maj. J. O. Collins, 29th Ind.
Major G. W. Fitzsimmons, 30th Ind.
Lieut. Wm. Reynolds, 73d Ind.
Lieut. J. P. Williams, 73d Ind.
Capt. Mathew Boyd, 73d Ind.
Capt. Morton Tower, 13th Mass.
Capt. Michael Gallagher, 2d N. Y. cavalry.
Capt. A. G. Hamilton, 12th Ky. cavalry.
Lieut. J. C. Fisher, 7th Ind. battery.
Capt. J. F. Gallaher, 2d Ohio.
Lieut. N. S. McKean, 2 of Ill.
Capt. Isaac N. Johnston, 6th Ky. cavalry.
Capt. W. S. B. Randall, 2d Ohio.
Capt. R. J. Bradford, 2d Tenn. cavalry.
Capt. D. J. Jones, 1st Ky infantry.

About twenty-five others who escaped at the same time, were recaptured.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The New York *Tribune's* dispatch has the following:

The correspondence between the authorities of the United States and the rebel authorities, on the exchange of prisoners, etc., submitted to the Senate has just been published. We copy the letter of General Butler, defining the position of the Government and himself:

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 12.—SIR: Your note, addressed to Major General Hitchcock, in relation to an appointment by the Government of the United States of a Commission of Exchange, is returned. This Government claims and exercises the power of appointing its own agents to represent its interests, irrespective of any supposed sanction by the Confederate authorities. No right of declaration of outlawing by those authorities of any officer or soldier of the United States can be admitted or for a moment regarded by the Government of the United States, as it certainly will not be by the persons upon whom such intimidation is attempted.

I am instructed to renew the offer—leaving all other questions in abeyance—to exchange man for man and officer for officer of equal rank, actually held in custody by either party, until all the prisoners of war so held are thus exchanged.

I take leave to express the hope, from humane considerations to those confined as prisoners of war on either side, that this offer will be accepted.

I am further instructed to inform you that, unless the flag of truce sent forward under the sanction of the Commanding General of this department is recognized and respected by your authorities, all further communication between this Government and the Confederate authorities by flags of truce must cease, however much the loss of its ameliorating influence upon the rigors of war ought to be a civilized warfare is to be regretted; but the responsibility of such a determination must be left with those whom you represent.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

To Hon. Robert Ould, Commissioner of Exchange, Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 15.—The following is from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 11th:

The following is a list of the principal officers who escaped, and their rank. Among them we regret to have to class the notorious Colonel Streight:

Colonel J. F. Boyd, 20th Army Corps.
Colonel W. G. Ely, 18th Connecticut.
Colonel H. C. Hobart, 21st Wis.
Colonel W. P. Kendrick, 3d West Tenn. cav'ry.
Colonel W. B. McCreery, 21st Wis.
Colonel Thos. E. Rose, 77th Penn.
Colonel J. P. Spofford, 97th N. Y.
Colonel C. W. Tilden, 16th Maine.
Colonel T. S. West, 24th Wis.
Colonel A. D. Streight, 51st Ind.
Colonel D. Miles, 79th Penn.
Major J. P. Collins, 29th Ind.
Major G. W. Fitzsimmons, 30th Ind.
Major H. Hooper, 15th Mass.
Major B. B. McDonald, 101th Ohio.
Major Avon Witzel, 77th Penn.
Major J. N. Walker, 7th Ind.
Major J. Henry, 5th Ohio.

The *Examiner*, of the 13th, has the following names of those retaken up to last night:

Colonel J. P. Spofford.
Captain J. Yates, 3d Ohio.
Captain G. Stair, 104th New York.
Captain Fisk, 10th New York.
Lieutenant H. Hinks, 57th Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant W. N. Daily, 8th Pennsylvania cav.
Lieutenant A. B. White, 4th Pennsylvania cav.
Lieutenant E. Schroeder, 74th Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant W. L. Watson 21st Wisconsin.
Lieutenant F. Moran, 73d New York.
Lieutenant C. H. Morgan, 22d Illinois.
Lieutenant H. L. Chivester, 7th Illinois.
Lieutenant W. B. Pierce, 11th cavalry.
Lieutenant A. Moore, 4th Kentucky.
Lieutenant P. S. Edmonds, 67th Pennsylvania.
2d Lieutenant F. H. White, 82d Pennsylvania.
2d Lieutenant J. M. Evanson, 40th Ohio.
2d Lieutenant S. P. Gamble, 63d Pennsylvania.
2d Lieutenant G. S. Ford, 74th Pennsylvania.
2d Lieutenant S. P. Brown, 15th U. S. cavalry.
Adjutant M. R. Small, 6th Maryland.
Isaac Johnson, engineer steamer Satellite.

There were besides 22 Captains and 53 Lieutenants, making 109 in all, who gained their liberty without the preliminaries of parole or exchange. Of these, only four have returned to the prison up to last evening. Among the recaptured were two Captains and two Lieutenants.

Gen. Neal Dow did not attempt the passage of the tunnel, for the reason that he was afraid his strength would fail him in his flight to the embrace of Butler the Beast.

The following officers are reported to have arrived within the Union lines at Williamsburg: Colonel Streight, Colonel McCreary, Lieutenant Colonel Hobart, Captain Wellock 51st Indiana, Lieutenant Harris, 9th Ohio. Sixteen other officers have arrived at Williamsburg, whose names have not yet reached here.

Our cavalry are scouring the country to the Chickahominy. Gunboats have gone up the James and Chickahominy Rivers to give protection to such as can be found.

(Signed) B. F. BUTLER, Major General Commanding.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The New York *Times'* Washington special says: "Gen. Butler has issued an order, forbidding the sale of liquor to be drank on the premises under penalty of fine and imprisonment at hard labor; also, an order that all estates in his department, abandoned or occupied by rebels, be taken possession of by the Superintendent of Negro Affairs and the Treasury agents.

FROM JANESVILLE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

JANESVILLE, Wis., Feb. 16, 1864.

By a private telegram received here to-day, we learn that the veteran 13th regiment left Cairo this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and will arrive at Janesville about 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, where they are to be furloughed during the usual time of veterans, the regiment having re-enlisted for the war. Ample preparations have been made to give the veterans a cordial reception.

FROM DES MOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Feb. 16, 1864.

The Senate to-day passed Mr. Gue's bill to prohibit the circulation of foreign bank notes in this State. This will confine our currency to the State Bank, United States Treasury and National Bank notes.

The public sentiment will sustain the law and it will be executed. Every loyal State in the Union ought to aid in giving the country a round and uniform currency and save us from another wildcat crash.

The Senate adopted a resolution to adjourn on the 15th of March.

The House voted down a resolution to adjourn on the 15th of March.

A bill was introduced in the House to so amend the constitution as to fix the time of meeting of the General Assembly on the 1st Monday in December; a bill to provide for the settlement of swamp land [illegible] against the United States and a bill to provide [illegible] of township collectors.

The committee appointed to visit the State University and Deaf and Dumb Asylum reported to-day, and represent the University in a flourishing condition, having students from forty-three counties [illegible]

The committee represent that though the pupils in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum are making commendable progress, and the teachers are doing all that can be done under present circumstances, yet that the accommodations are totally inadequate, and the furniture of the character usually found at an almshouse. This is a disgrace to the State. Iowa, to her honor, has spent immense sums of money on the Insane Hospital at Mount Pleasant, in Henry county, but, to her shame, keeps her deaf mutes in a miserable rented building at Iowa City.

Excitement in the Gold and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—A heavy business was done at the Stock Board last evening. Gold, 160¾; Erie, 114½; New York Central, 138¾; Illinois Central, 129¾; Galena, 117; Pittsburgh, 115; C. & T., 114½; Harlem, 123¼; Rock Island, 129; Fort Wayne 91¾. There were very heavy sales of Harlem, reaching 9,000 shares, opening 114¼, and selling down to 112½.

FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 16.—General Rosecrans visited Jefferson City to-day, and was formally received by Gov. Hall. Gen. Brown, commander of the post, and both Houses of the Legislature, were escorted to the Hall of Representatives, where he made a speech to the Assembly upon the condition of affairs in Missouri. He said the great object to be attained in the State now is the restoration of law and order, and invited the members to give him information of the condition of affairs in their respective sections, and their judgment as to the best means for accomplishing that end.

The Missouri Legislature adjourned *sine die* this a. m.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

FORT SMITH, Feb. 16.—The coming State election will be held in about thirty-six counties. There will be no opposition to Judge Murphy.

Arkansas will be represented in the Louisville freedom convention.

Capt. Dunham of Gen. Banks' staff has arrived at Little Rock with important dispatches relating to future co-operation for the extinguishment of the rebellion in the trans-Mississippi Department.

Immense commissary trains arrived from Little Rock yesterday.

FROM LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Feb. 16.—A dispatch from Mexico, Ark., of Jan. 31st, says that Col. Kit Carson pursued the Navajoe Indians through Canon Dechille, killing 23 and taking 150 prisoners. The expedition was very successful.

Gov. Goodwin, of Arizona, organized the government of that Territory on the 29th of December.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—Greathouse, convicted of participating in the privateer Chapman case, took the oath of allegiance to-day, and was released from prison. Judge Hoffman having decided that the President's amnesty proclamation covers his case.

Harperding, the only person captured on the Chapman who remains in prison, declines to take the oath.

Sub-Treasurer Cheeseman sent east one million and a half of government funds by mail steamer of 13th.

Railroad Smashup.

BUFFALO, Feb. 16.—Two freight trains and one stock train collided this afternoon, at the Lake Shore Road, five miles from here. One man is reported killed and seven wounded. Also about fifty head of cattle killed.

LATER.—The name of the man killed was Herritt, a cattle drover from Louisville. Another named Samuel Hatchaway, from Painesville, was seriously injured. Several others were injured, but not seriously.

Good for Little Rhody.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Feb 16.—Gov. Smith this morning officially informed the General Assembly that the quota of this State, under every call of the President, is full.

From Colorado.

DENVER CITY, Feb. 16.—Resolutions recommending the re-election of Lincoln, passed both branches of the Legislature unanimously to-day.

James D. Clark, pay clerk in the branch mint in this city, absconded on Saturday night last, with $90,000 in gold and greenbacks.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1864.

The bill granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of Military Roads, was passed.

On motion of HARRIS of N. Y., the bill repealing the statutes of limitation in certain cases, was called up and passed. The bill as amended provides that, during the existence of the rebellion, the time during which a person shall be beyond the reach of legal process, shall not be deemed or taken as any part of the time limited by law for the commencement of action.

On motion of Mr. LANE of Kansas, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill setting apart certain lands in Texas for the use of persons of African descent. Mr. Lane addressed the Senate at length on his bill.

A message from the House announcing their adherence to the enrollment bill and asking for a Conference Committee was received.

The Senate adhered to its amendments and authorized the Chair to appoint a Conference Committee without voting on the pending question.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. DAVIS of Md., earnestly urged that the credentials of Jas. M. Johnson, representative elect from Arkansas, be referred to the Committee on Elections. Col. Johnson, he said, brought with him the Constitution of Arkansas as a Free State—the first unwilling fruit wrung from the rebellion.

Mr. DAWES of Mass., regarded it as extraordinary that Mr. Davis of Maryland should have formerly moved to lay these credentials on the table without even giving Arkansas a fair hearing.

Mr. DAVIS, of Md., said his objection was that these credentials assumed the pre-existence of a State Government in Arkansas, which was not true in point of fact. They must first ascertain whether there is a State Government there, before they entertain the question of admitting a Representative.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Mass., concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Davis, of Md., saying that we should wait until Arkansas shall reorganize without military coercion.

Mr. BOUTWELL then offered a series of resolutions as expressive of the sense of the House in regard to the reconstruction of the Union. Among the requirements of which are freedom to the blacks as well as to the white man.

Mr. KERNAN, of N. Y., appealed to the House to devote themselves to practical questions instead of discussing humbug propositions.

Mr. DAWES, of Mass., argued in favor of the reference of the credentials of Mr. Johnson to the Committee on Elections, and that they be considered without reference to the question of reconstruction.

Mr. DAVIS, of Md., replied that in his opinion the admission of a Representative from Arkansas would be the recognition of the existence of a State government there.

After an ineffectual motion to refer the credentials to the select committee on reconstruction with instructions, they were referred to the Committee on Elections.

The House then resumed the consideration of the whisky amendments to the Internal Revenue bill.

Markets by Telegraph.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16, 1864.

FLOUR—Continues dull and drooping, with sales of 300 bris comprising 95 bris at $5.15; 200 do at $5.17; 400 do at $5.20.

GRAIN—Rye is dull and prices are unchanged [illegible]

[illegible]

Milwaukee Markets.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 16, 1864.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16, 1864.

[illegible]

[illegible]

New York Market—Feb. 16.

COTTON—Firm but less active, at 81@82c for middling uplands.

[illegible]

New York Money Market—16.

[illegible]

New York Cattle Market—Feb. 16th.

[illegible]

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Condition of the Prisoners—Another Plot Discovered.

IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING SUMMARY.

We find the following interesting intelligence in late Richmond files:

THE PRISONERS.

DISCOVERY OF A PLOT.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 8.]

For several days past the government has been in possession of facts that hinted, beyond a doubt, to the existence of a secret organization of disloyal men, having for its object the forcible release of the Yankee prisoners held at the Libby and on Belle Isle, the assassination of the President, and the destruction of the government buildings and workshops located here.

[illegible]

RETALIATION.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 4.]

[illegible]

A SIGNIFICANT HINT.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 4.]

There is a necessity, which we would not do right to avoid, of calling the immediate attention of the military authorities to the condition of the camp of the prisoners on Belle Isle. There are seven thousand Yankees on this island, trained soldiers.

[illegible]

ESCAPED.

[From the Enquirer.]

It was seventy instead of sixty Yankee prisoners that escaped from the Danville prison post last week. [illegible]

JOHN H. MORGAN.

[illegible]

OBITUARY.

Died at Coosawhatchie, S. C., Jan. 25, of consumption, Hon. Plowden C. J. Weston, Lieut-Gov. of South Carolina.

IN THE DARK.

[illegible]

[illegible]

New Advertisments.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Contents for February 18th, 1864.

1—FROM NEW ORLEANS: An Interesting Letter.
2—THE MALDEN MURDERER: The Postmaster of Malden the Murderer.
3—A METHODIST MINISTER IN A FIX: A very Bad instance of Falling from Grace.
4—TRAGIC SCENES AT THE N. Y. PRODUCE EXCHANGE: A Corn Speculator on the Rampage.
5—A COPPERHEAD EDITOR COMES TO GRIEF: He Insults a Lady and gets Flogged in the streets.
6—IDAHO: Remarks made before the Board of Trade, by Capt. James L. Fisk.
7—PARIS GOSSIP: The Empress on Skates; An American Skatress in high favor; Her Husband grows Jealous; Shocking Developments; Applying for Divorce.
8—OUR FALLEN HEROES: Our National Cemetery at Chattanooga.
9—LITERARY: Life of Gen. Butler, by James Parton, with liberal extracts.
10—LAW AND ROMANCE.
11—DINNER: A capital article from the Round Table.
12—FARM AND GARDEN: Letter from "Rural."
13—LONGINGS: Translated from Schiller.
14—TELL HIM I'M READY: By James M. Stewart.
15—FROM TENNESSEE: The Situation at Knoxville and vicinity.
16—OUR RICHMOND PRISONERS: Interview with Judge Ould.
17—THE REBEL PRESS: The Rebels will not respect their Oath—Irrepressible Legislation in the Rebel Congress.
18—FRANCE: M. Thiers on the Mexican Question.
19—THE LONDON TIMES SHOWING ITS HAND: Why it opposes the North; It fears the Growing Power of the Republic.
20—EDITORIALS: The Opening Campaign; Veteran Regiments; Slavery Prohibition; The Amended Conscription Bill; Significant Fact Acknowledged, &c.
21—A COMPLETE SYNOPSIS of Local Intelligence from the State of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, &c.
22—CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS FOR THE WEEK.
23—INFORMATION FROM ALL THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY.
24—A FULL AND THOROUGH REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET FOR THE WEEK.
25—A great variety of other intelligence from all parts of the world.

The CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE is an excellent document for merchants and bankers who wish to keep their correspondents thoroughly posted in everything which pertains to their business. The CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE is taken by more than THIRTY THOUSAND farmers, citizens and merchants in the Northwest, who almost to a man have their business connections with Chicago. It, therefore, affords the best medium in the West for advertising the claims of special kinds of merchandise—Agricultural Implements, Stock, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. Our terms for advertising are very reasonable. Price 5 cents per copy; $2 per year; or 10 copies for $15.

NOW READY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES.
THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES.
THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES.
STATE TREASURER OF IOWA,
STATE TREASURER OF IOWA,
STATE TREASURER OF IOWA,
HAS JUST BOUGHT ONE.
HAS JUST BOUGHT ONE.
HAS JUST BOUGHT ONE.
Weighing Nearly Four Tons.
Weighing Nearly Four Tons.
Weighing Nearly Four Tons.
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF.
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF.
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF.
HE GAVE THE GREAT AMERICAN,
HE GAVE THE GREAT AMERICAN,
The preference over all others.
The preference over all others.
The preference over all others.
BANKERS AND MERCHANTS BUY THEM,
BANKERS AND MERCHANTS BUY THEM,
You See Them Everywhere.
You See Them Everywhere.
You See Them Everywhere.
FOR SALE BY F. W. PRATT, 11 LASALLE STREET.

THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY informed that the charges in the weather has not affected in the least the artistic merits of Photographs nor the style of work done at HESSLER'S, 109 Lake street.

HANCOCK GUARDS.—You are hereby ordered to attend a meeting of the Company at the Armory, on this (WEDNESDAY) evening, the 17th inst., preparatory to a PARADE on the 22d inst. Lieutenant W. A. THAYER.

BRICK DWELLING FOR SALE. A well arranged and located DWELLING.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company [illegible] L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

SAMUEL A. SARGENT, REAL ESTATE AGENT.

200 Bdls. No. 24 BOILED IRON.

FIRST REGIMENT CHICAGO CITY GUARD is hereby ordered to report at the Armory [illegible] J. L. HANCOCK, Col.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. [illegible]

WROUGHT IRON PIPE [illegible]

New Advertisements.

$5,000.

A CARD FROM M. S. MEPHAM & BRO., St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, February 9th, 1864.

JOS. T. LYON—Dear Sir: We take pleasure in expressing to you, as Agent of the PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, our thanks for your promptness in adjusting and paying the loss on our goods by the late fire. Such promptness and fair dealing on the part of an Insurance Company shows that they consider justice to the insured as important to their interests, and is worthy of all praise and we cheerfully recommend this old and well-tried corporation to the patronage of our friends.

Yours, respectfully, M. S. MEPHAM & BRO.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, 40 and 42 Lake Street, Have now in store, and daily arriving, a very large and complete assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, purchased for cash, at favorable periods, whereby we are able to present to our friends and the Trade generally, every inducement, both in goods and prices, that can be found East or West. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., Chicago.

REMOVAL. After the 4th of January, 1864, we shall occupy the Rooms, No. 22 Lake street, OVER S. L. BARRETT & CO. C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES.

CHAS. L. NOBLE & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN KEROSENE LAMPS, AXLE GREASE, &c. 178 Lake Street.

METAL WAREHOUSE. TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, TINNERS' STOCK. Dickerson, Sturges & Co., 199 & 201 Randolph Street.

TO DEALERS AND FURNISHERS. The largest assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND DECORATIONS IN THE WEST. Cash Buyers will find Good Inducements. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

J. W. BUTLER & CO., (Successors to Butler & Hunt,) Manufacturers and Wholesale PAPER DEALERS, 48 State Street, Chicago.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM. Cures Croup Every Time. Cures Tickling in the Throat. Cures the Most Stubborn Cough. Cures Chills and Fever. Cures Influenza and Sore Throat. Cures Asthma and Relieves Consumption. LORD & SMITH, GENERAL AGENTS. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

WILLOW HEDGES! WILLOW FENCES!! WILLOW CUTTINGS OF THE BEST VARIETY FOR HEDGES, FENCES AND SCREENS.

HERRING'S Patent Champion FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. 40 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

JUST RECEIVED AT 88 Lake Street, A fine line of HAIR NETS, Bugle Dress Buttons and Trimmings, CLOAK ORNAMENTS AND OTHER NOVELTIES. J. G. STINE.

CHICAGO MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, $100,000, securely invested.

ELLIPTIC HOOK LOCK-STITCH Sewing Machines.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood.

PENSIONS COLLECTED IN PROMPT RETURNS.

EDWARD WM. JEFFRIES.

REAL ESTATE.—I have orders [illegible]

PENSIONS COLLECTED.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTY.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

BISHOP DUGGAN AND THE FENIANS. [partly illegible]

When silence is safety it is dangerous to speak. It would have been well for Bishop Duggan, if he cannot approve the political objects of the Fenians, to have kept silence and held his peace. The St. Louis letter that appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE, written by Mr. E. Dickinson, places the Bishop in a very disagreeable light. In his discourse to the Catholics of this city, he opposes the Fenian Brotherhood on the ground that its purpose is to overthrow an established government by force of arms and bloodshed, therefore he declares it an unlawful organization, and fulminates his bull of excommunication against such of his flock as refuse to abandon it. Mr. Dickinson states that the brother of Bishop Duggan is a rebel; that he was taken prisoner at Camp Jackson by the lamented Gen. Lyon; that he was released on taking the oath of allegiance to the United States; that in violation of that oath he went South and joined the rebels to aid by force of arms in the overthrow of the established Government of the United States. And yet the pious and conservative Bishop did not hurl his thunderbolt at the head of the traitorous, perjured wretch; but on the contrary, [illegible] the guilty rebel money for his support, which he levies on those same denounced Fenians!

Here is a pretty piece of business, truly; here is consistency with a vengeance; here is preaching and practice in open antagonism. We should like to hear the Bishop's explanation of this matter, and if he condescends to explain it, we desire that he will cast his eye over Mr. Dickinson's letter, and explain away several other points raised. For example, why has he not launched his bull against the Knights of the Golden Circle and excommunicated all Catholics who belong to that treasonable, secret, oath-bound organization? It also has an inner circle to which belong the ring-leaders of the traitors, and the sworn purpose of both the inner and outer circle is, to overthrow a mild, paternal, beneficent Government that has been established for nearly ninety years. Why is the Bishop so solicitous for the maintenance of the integrity of the British Empire and so careless about the preservation of the good American Republic? Is it because Maynooth College is pensioned out of the British treasury? and that he being educated there, feels a lasting gratitude to his British benefactor? Perhaps there is some other reason.

Our correspondent makes two other points to which we invite the special attention of the very learned and highly Reverend gentleman. 1st. Why were not the Catholic part of the Baltimore mob, which assaulted the United States troops and brutally murdered many of them in the streets of that city, excommunicated for attempting to subvert an established and lawful government? And, 2d. Why were not the Catholic part of the blood-thirsty and treasonable ruffians who "resisted the authority of a recognized form of government" in the streets of New York, and shed blood, hung innocent people, burnt houses and orphan asylums, and stole vast amounts of property—why were they not excommunicated for their horrid and treasonable crimes by Archbishop Hughes?

How happens it that Archbishop Hughes, the superior of Dugan in every respect, had no such holy animosity towards the Fenians as that shown by our Chicago Bishop? On this point, our St. Louis correspondent pertinently remarks:

"In further elucidation of this very interesting subject, while speaking of Bishop Hughes and the Fenian Society, is it not singular that Gen. Corcoran, the founder of the original organization of the Fenian Society, and one of the heads thereof, which the Bishop calls the Inner Circle, was on terms of the greatest intimacy with Bishop Hughes, and when the General died, his funeral obsequies were performed with great solemnity in the Bishop's Cathedral. Singular instance of consistency—in New York, the dead leader is honored by the church—in Chicago, his followers are cursed and excommunicated."

Perhaps the Archbishop was not educated at Maynooth College, at the expense of the British Crown, and had no brother a captured, perjured rebel, aiding Jeff. Davis and company to overthrow the American Republic.

One more remark before we close: The Fenian Brotherhood are the only class of Irish Catholics who heartily support the Government in its struggle with the rebels; the only class of Catholic Irish who volunteer to fight for the Union; the only class of Catholic Irish who are unconditional loyal and true to the American flag. There are no copperheads allowed in their Society. They are genuine lovers of liberty, and prove their faith by their works. When Irishmen were skulking off to the British Consul, taking out protection papers to shield them from the draft, the Fenian Brotherhood issued their bull of excommunication, expelling all such from their Society. That act won for them the friendship and sympathy of multitudes of native born citizens. We have little faith in the success of their scheme, and look upon it as even chimerical, but at the same time, confess that we respect their pluck and consistency, and value their patriotic devotion to their adopted country when so many of their countrymen have basely turned their backs upon it, and are either open rebels or sneaking copperheads. We are glad, also, to witness the sturdy independence they evince in refusing to allow their spiritual teachers to dictate to or dragoon them in temporal matters. They exhibit the stuff out of which alone, prosperous and enduring self-governments can be constructed—independence of thought and action in all political and secular affairs.

THE AMNESTY.

The President's Proclamation of Amnesty is decidedly a good thing, altered at the right time, and so far as can now be seen, couched in the right terms. It has already proved its own propriety by the eagerness with which it is sought after and used in numberless cases where it has been available. But it is of little use unless it can be got to the eyes and ears of those interested [illegible]; that is the Southern people who have been dragged into rebellion. It wants to be circulated in the South, so far as it can. But the Southern journals do not print it. Not a column of any one of them does it fill. They know better than to spread fire-brands where the timber is so plenty. Uneasiness, disappointment, disgust, hopelessness, and the desire of escape are plenty enough now in the rebel armies, and among the Southern people.

But what they fail to do from fear, it ought to be our endeavor to do in their place. We ought to circulate that proclamation so far as we can. Our armies have it in their power to get it to the notice of thousands. Gen. Grant has already taken pains in his department [illegible] to make it known. He has caused it to be posted up for the reading of rebels and to be sent into the rebel lines. But we are [illegible] to hear that in the Potomac army, nothing of the kind has been done. We are told that not a copy has been circulated in that direction.

Now it is much better to win over a man who has been mistaken than to kill him. We do not wish to butcher all the Southern people if we could. It is better to get Tom, Dick and Harry to take the oath, and become good loyal men, than even to cripple them in battle. All we want of them is that they [illegible] we are no longer [illegible] as far as they are concerned. The Proclamation is better, therefore, within limits, than powder and ball. It not only weakens the rebel army [illegible] it gives strength to our side. [illegible] men in battle, on the other hand, [illegible] weakens that side, but adds nothing to ours. [illegible] therefore, are good [illegible] to leave Gen. Lee or Johnston, [illegible] and to bring their guns with [illegible] it is the best kind of conquest. We [illegible] to till the earth and feed [illegible] instead of ten [illegible]. In the name then of all that has common sense in it, let the Proclamation be scattered. Let every man that comes near a rebel be armed with it and instructed to impart it. This is a sort of Tract Distribution that will pay.

The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes that there is considerable excitement felt at the prospect of the encounter between the Florida and the Kearsarge [illegible]

stroyed by fire within three months at Sandwich, and the frequency begins to excite some alarm. There was a small [illegible] on these buildings.

LONGSTREET'S REINFORCEMENTS.—There has been much speculation as to how largely Longstreet has been reinforced, and as to where the troops came from. A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, writing from Carter's Station, Tennessee, on the 22d ult., says:

"*General Longstreet is being rapidly reinforced. More than 7,000 men have already passed through Bristol to join their respective commands.* So I am informed by the Quartermaster at that place. Full supplies of clothing and shoes for Gen. Longstreet's troops are rapidly arriving; also, money to pay them off. Many of the men have suffered much from the want of these things. I hear that the feet of some of the men have been so badly frost bitten as to necessitate amputation."

Where did these troops come from? Bristol is just on the line between Virginia and Tennessee, and in direct communication with Richmond, and there can hardly be a doubt that they came from Lee's army, and were spared on the hypothesis that Meade would not take advantage of their absence to strike a blow.

The National Academy of Science, at its late meeting in Washington, did one service to the country, as well as to the cause of science, by exposing the real character of the rebel Maury's nautical researches and publications. Well-informed men of science have long known that he was a charlatan as well as a traitor. Their opinion now finds an authoritative expression in the following resolution of the Academy:

Resolved, By the National Academy of Science, that, in the opinion of this Academy, the volumes entitled "Sailing Directions," heretofore issued to navigators from the Naval Observatory, and the "Wind and Current Charts," which they are designed to illustrate and explain, embrace much which is unsound in philosophy and little that is practically useful, and that, therefore, these publications ought no longer to be issued in their present form.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* says: McDougal, of California, and Richardson, of Illinois, (copperheads,) are the only habitual drunkards of the Senate. McDougal is harmless in his cups. He goes out horseback riding, falls into the gutter, and the small boys rally round him and have a little fun at his expense. He seldom troubles the Senate Chamber with his presence. Richardson, however, is disgusting in his bacchanalian revelries—always obtrudes himself upon the Senate, when scarcely able to stand erect—always, unfortunately for himself and for his State, in his seat to be pointed at from the galleries, and to have his name given in reply to the oft-repeated question, "Who is that drunken fellow there?"

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.—A meeting of the members of the Whiteside county bar was held at Morrison, on the 3d inst., at which Messrs. McCoy, McCartney, Johnson, Woodruff, Coblentz and Dinsmore were appointed Delegates to attend a Convention of the third grand division of the State of Illinois, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to fill the vacancy for Judge of the Supreme Court of this State caused by the resignation of Hon. J. D. Caton. A resolution was unanimously passed that the Hon. W. W. Heaton was the first choice of the bar of Whiteside county for the place.

A petition was presented to the Ohio Legislature from citizens of Wyandotte county to the effect that, inasmuch as the Copperheads had paraded on their banners during the last political campaign the request of their daughters: "Fathers, protect us from negro equality, and give us white husbands or none," therefore it is desirable that a law be passed to enable the fathers of Copperhead young ladies to "protect" them and give them none but white husbands. Referred to the Committee of the Whole. It was the opinion on all hands that the trembling dears should be protected.

The cashier of the Cincinnati Sanitary Fair has presented his final report, showing that he has received and paid over to the Treasurer nearly one hundred and sixty thousand dollars ($160,000.00), and there yet remains unsold agricultural and mechanical implements, autographs, medals, etc., the proceeds of which will add to the fund.

The Missouri *Democrat* thus announces the advent of George Francis Train at St. Louis:

"It is announced that George Francis Train is now in the city. He owes a little bill at this office which he will please call and settle."

POLITICAL.

THE NEW YORK TOWN ELECTIONS.—The New York papers of Saturday give additional returns of the town elections, to those published in our issue of yesterday. They show large Union gains. In Broome County every town, as far as heard from, elects the Union ticket, and Binghampton, Conklin and Union are redeemed from Copperhead rule.

Chemung County is probably Union. Four towns have been heard from, all Union; and three of them Democratic last year. Horseheads has always been represented by a Democratic Supervisor. Last fall the Union majority in Southport was but fourteen, now it is thirty-seven, and Horseheads went Democratic by four majority—it is now Union by thirty-five.

The Elmira *Advertiser* says, we have no returns from the other towns, but the probabilities are that we shall have a Union majority in the Board of Supervisors, which last year stood 12 Democrats to 1 Union.

Franklin County is redeemed, the Board of Supervisors standing Union 12, Copperhead 4, which is a Union gain of 6 since last year. Herkimer County stands Union 12, Copperheads 7, same as last year. Three towns in Otsego County show no change. In Montgomery County the result is, Copperhead 5, Union 4, tie 1. St. Lawrence County has gone heavily for the Union ticket, and Tioga as far as heard from shows a heavy Union gain.

The War in the Gulf States.

Important and Comprehensive View of the Situation.

A Refugee's Account of the War in Mississippi and Alabama.

Mobile—Its Approaches and Defenses.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Feb. 10th, 1864.

A refugee, a most intelligent gentleman, a Northern man by birth, and long a resident of the South, has just arrived here, bringing news from Mississippi and Mobile so important and interesting that I hasten to lay it before you. It may be accepted as entirely worthy of confidence, and presents a very intelligent and comprehensive view of the present situation. The expedition under General Sherman, last heard from, east of Jackson, Miss., will undoubtedly have a force of rebels to encounter at Canton, where, in August last, Gen. Loring's force was stationed. This place is some twenty miles north from Jackson, on the great Southern Railroad.

At Morton, 35 miles east of Jackson, the enemy had no fortifications.

At Macon, Miss., still south of West Point, on the Mobile and Ohio road, there is a long bridge below the depot which is protected by stockades.

At Lauderdale were the main or principal hospitals of Gen. Justin's army. Here were two bridges, one above and one below the depot.

There was a stockade between Newton and Chunkey, and one on a small stream near Chunkey.

At Chunkey, a few miles from Meridian, they have two large stockades on the river side.

At Okolona, Miss., the rebels have two batteries, Owens' 6-pounder battery and Buckner's of 6-pounders, the latter effective at a distance of 800 to 1,000 yards.

At Columbus, Miss., were stationed Rice's and Thrall's batteries, about 60 men to each, a company of cavalry detached from Pillow's force (now at or near Jackson), [illegible] Mississippi cavalry. Columbus is fortified with some twenty miles of substantial earthworks, with appropriate forts and ditches. But it would take 50,000 men to garrison the place against any formidable assault. No smaller force could do much good for the Confederates.

An engineer who had aided in erecting the works remarked to my informant that the place might do for a refuge for Bragg and his army in the event of their being driven from their position near Dalton.

Columbus is situated on the east side of the Tombigbee River, and is provided with a [illegible] bridge connecting the two [illegible] [illegible]

factured here. There are extensive depots of Quartermaster's supplies at Columbus. The place was in August commanded by Ruggles. My informant says should our forces want a guide they should inquire out one Grissom, who is well-known, and a negro boy—name forgotten—who works in a livery stable. They know the country and are to be relied upon.

At West Point, west of Columbus about twenty miles, there is an immense region of open country, or prairie, of fertile soil, from which the rebels gain their supplies of corn and other grain. He tells me that there were millions of bushels of corn stored in this region last summer. At West Point the rebels had but one company of cavalry and two guns—no fortifications. This was in September or October last.

At about the same period the Confederates had at Meridian, Gens. Justin's and Alleis Mississippi brigades, and Lovell's brigade. At this place is located an extensive manufactory of small arms and several factories of other descriptions. There were also camps of paroled prisoners, cotton carding mills and two gunboats were being built.

At Tibee, near West Point, Gholson's State troops were fortified south of the bridge, where they had erected stockades.

In the rear of Mobile and as much as five miles from the city, are three heavy lines of earthworks. Fort No. 1 is on the southeast side of the city. No. 2 is on the east side of the river opposite the termination of St. Michael street. As you go down the river and turning to the left is the landing of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Here is located Battery No. 3, consisting of three rifled 32-pound guns, and one ten-inch gun. This is called the Spanish Battery. Further down the bay to the left is battery No. 4, called Pinto's Battery. Between this and Fort Morgan are batteries Choctaw, Cedar Plain, Grand Spell, and Light House Battery, in all six, consisting each of six 32-pound rifled cannon.

At the time my informant was there Fort Morgan had 500 men in it, of the First Confederate regiment, and Fort Gaines was garrisoned by about an equal number.

Upon the walls and within the embrasures of Fort Gaines are 80 guns—or 32 guns and the rest howitzers to repulse a land attack. Fort Morgan has 100 guns and a number of howitzers. Two of the guns from Fort Sumter, used in sinking the *Keokuk*, have been removed to Fort Morgan and are now there prepared to do more of the same kind of work.

About the harbor of Mobile the rebels have two gunboats, the *Morgan* and the *Gaines*, each having on deck some ten guns, but the propelling power of these boats is defective. They move very slowly.

There is a third gunboat called the Selma, made like a barge, after the monitor pattern, carrying eight guns, but the cannot be of much effect, from the same cause, defective propelling power. In addition to these the Confederates have two very small iron-clad monitors, but they also move clumsily along in the water. They have a howitzer in front and two port guns each. These, with the Lady Davis, 10 guns, and Richmond, 8 guns, and two others, not as large, carrying six guns—now off or in the vicinity of Richmond, constitute the rebel navy now stationed at the two points mentioned.

With the exceptions named, my informant says the entire distance from Meridian to within five miles of Mobile was unfortified, and unprotected by Confederate soldiers. Excepting the railroad is torn up and completely destroyed, there is nothing to prevent a force from moving direct by that route. At the same time cavalry troops might co-operate by moving them south from Jackson as far as say Broadhaven, and then cutting across the country obliquely and in a southwesterly course to the rear of Mobile.

The country five miles back of Mobile, which has been fortified, is described low and flat and not capable of defense even when thus fortified, the lay of the land being an effectual bar to such defense. We have not here to fear the natural bulwarks of Vicksburg and Memphis. The country is low and level, and at the same time not wet and boggy.

FROM NASHVILLE.

THE EXPEDITION OF THE 15TH ARMY CORPS.

Details of the March—Union Sentiment in Northern Alabama—Rebels Coming in—Later from Knoxville—Banishment of Secessionists.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 12, 1864.

BUILDING THE PONTOON BRIDGE.

Your readers have been informed of an expedition from the 15th army corps, which recently penetrated Alabama. The important facts which it developed entitle it to a more than passing notice in the columns of the TRIBUNE. Gen. Logan had intended to take the personal command of the expedition, and came up to Larkinsville for that purpose—but on the eve of his departure was taken suddenly ill, and the command devolved upon Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith. On the 25th of last month, the pontoons which had been in Mud Creek, were ferried down the Tennessee, to Larkins Ferry, by the 8th Missouri. The construction of a pontoon bridge was at once commenced under the superintendence of Capt. Jenny, engineer of Gen. Sherman's Staff. By 9 o'clock of the 26th, the bridge was completed, the work having been done during the night by the pioneer corps of the 1st and 2d divisions.

SAND MOUNTAIN.

Twelve miles south of the Tennessee at this point, is a ridge of mountains running nearly parallel to the river, and known as Sand Mountain. Between it and the Tennessee is a low quicksand bottom, that in rainy weather becomes very muddy. This valley was heretofore pretty thickly settled and at the time I speak of, had a considerable population. Since the commencement of the rebel conscription, a number of rebel officers with small squads of troops have been in the valley for the purpose of conscripting the inhabitants liable to military duty. Considerable numbers have been hurried away from their homes to the army, and others have been compelled to hide in the mountains to avoid a compulsory service in a cause they disliked.

Since the occupation of the line between Stevenson and Huntsville this squads have been doing picket duty in our front.

CAPTURING REBEL CONSCRIPT OFFICERS.

Gen. Smith, as soon as the bridge was constructed, crossed with six regiments of his division and made dispositions to capture these officers and their squads. Two regiments under the command of Col A. D. Parry, of the 47th Ohio, were dispatched to the junction of Santa Rosa and Town creeks. A second force of two regiments, under Col. Theo Jones, of the 30th Ohio, were sent to Gourd Neck; while two regiments under Major Froman, of the 116th Illinois, made a forced march of twelve miles to Smith's Gap, in Sand Mountain. Gen. Smith accompanied the force under Major Froman. The different movements were made in excellent order and time, and the result was the capture of a number of commissioned officers and men.

MOVEMENT OF THE MAIN FORCE.

While this movement was taking place, the remainder of the troops composing the expeditionary corps moved across the river. The force consisted of a brigade and two regiments of infantry from each of the five divisions of the corps; battery A, Capt. Wood; battery H, Lieut. De Grass; 1st Illinois artillery; the 15th Michigan mounted infantry; a detachment of the 5th Ohio cavalry, and a detachment of the 1st Alabama cavalry under Capt. Allen; the whole cavalry being under the command of Col. Oliver.

A STORM.

On Monday the column moved at daylight with ten days' rations. During the night a severe rain storm set in, and the men without tents or cover of any kind were drenched. After a hasty breakfast, such as soldiers generally make in a storm, of hard bread, uncooked bacon and poorly cooked coffee, the bugle sounded and they fell in with a shout and filed out from their bivouac as complacently as if the sun shone and the roads were paved. The storm continued all day, the water falling in such quantities as to make the bottom a vast mud hole. Upon reaching Sand Mountain the mud was so deep as to render the movement of the artillery and transportation almost impossible. There being no indications of a cessation of the storm, Gen. Smith was obliged to send back all of his artillery, transportation and ambulances. The troops received six days' rations which was disposed of in their haversacks and knapsacks, as best they could. On Thursday morning the command moved toward Lebanon, the county seat of De Kalb county, the cavalry moving towards Guntersville in Marshall county, on a line west of Lebanon. The advance was skirmishing nearly all day, the enemy appearing in squads of mounted men, but on no occasion making a stand for battle. Lebanon and Guntersville were both reached on Thursday, a number of rebel officers and men having been captured on the march.

CAPTURES AT TOWN CREEK.

At Town Creek a lieutenant and two courier stations and $5,700 in confederate money was captured. This money it was ascertained had been sent there for the relief of the families of soldiers.

AN ATTACK THREATENED.

Immediately after the return of the cavalry from Guntersville to Lebanon, Gen. Smith sent the 15th Michigan, mounted infantry, to Rawlinsville, a place 18 miles to his left, to connect with a force under Gen. Stanley, sent out by Gen. Thomas. Col. Oliver reached the place without difficulty, but could learn nothing of Stanley's command, and returned. That night it was ascertained from different sources of information, deserters, prisoners and refugees, that the enemy was preparing to attack him with a superior force—two regiments of mounted infantry with two field batteries, which were already moving from Kingston, a large cavalry force under Wheeler and Roddy, estimated at 4,500, together with the force which had fallen back before his advance, were to concentrate the next day at Town Creek, at an admirable place for offensive operations, and which he was obliged to pass on his return. Smith had nothing but infantry and cavalry—no artillery and no wagons in which to bring off his wounded in case of an engagement. He was then forty-two miles from the Tennessee, and from any reinforcements, and the enemy were in double his numbers. The object of the expedition was not to bring on or risk a general engagement [illegible]

positions were precisely the reverse of their well laid plans. They expected to occupy the position so that Smith could not escape. Smith occupied it, and they dare not cause. On Thursday the expedition returned to Larkin's Ferry.

CAVALRY REINFORCEMENTS.

In the meantime, Gen. Logan has been informed of the intentions of the rebel commanders, and had sent up a cavalry force to move out from Larkins' Ferry to Smith's support, coming up himself to that point.

THE UNION SENTIMENT.

The facts established by the expedition are of great importance. Almost the entire population of that section of Alabama through which it passed, and for miles about it, is honestly, intensely loyal. Officers who were in East Tennessee, state that the loyalty of that part of Alabama is as genuine and reliable as any they obtained knowledge of in East Tennessee. There is no whining about slavery and Abolitionists, such as one hears in Nashville; no ifs or buts; they are for the old Union. Men who had lived in the mountains two years to avoid rebel service, came in and asked to be mustered as soldiers in the Federal army. One Alabamian, McCurdy, during the expedition, made up a company, enrolled their names on a piece of brown paper with a pencil, borrowed arms, and actually went out with his men and captured a company of bushwhackers, called home guards, and brought them into our camp.

REBELS COMING IN.

Information was obtained of a regiment, stationed in that part of the country, which has determined to a man to march into our lines at the first good opportunity. Deserters come in daily, both at Huntsville and Larkinsville. The result of all their reports is that, although the rebel army is being largely reinforced by conscription, desertions are quite equal to the increase. Soon after the battle of Mission Ridge an order was issued offering to every enlisted man who produced a recruit a furlough of forty days. That order has been revoked for the reason that the furloughed men seldom returned, and the recruits frequently deserted. Among the recent desertions is that of O. Montcalm, formerly of Louisville, a Chief Commissary of Subsistence in the Confederate army. He came into Gen. Logan's headquarters at Huntsville, took the amnesty oath, and reached this city this evening. It would seem as if the rebel army was wasting under this crumbling process. Still, there is a force of armed traitors in the field, and hard blows must be given and received before the war is ended.

REBEL GUERRILLAS DRIVEN OUT OF THE COUNTY.

A few weeks since, it will be remembered, the rebel guerrilla cavalry captured Scottsville. Brig. Gen. E. A. Payne, commanding at Gallatin, undertook to capture, if possible, if not to drive the marauders out of the county. Two expeditions moved simultaneously, one from Gallatin and another from this city—this latter under the command of Col. W. B. Stokes. Although the commands failed to meet the rebels in any considerable force and obtain a battle, yet it is believed that they have driven them in bad order out of the country which they had infested.

The command which moved from Gallatin killed thirty-three and captured sixty-three. Among the prisoners is Col. Thos. B. Murray. Murray is a resident of Warren county and a man of some political standing heretofore. He was an elector on the Breckinridge ticket.

Col. Stokes' command killed seventeen guerillas, but took no prisoners, it being contrary to the Colonel's orders to take prisoners when on expeditions after these bandits. Among the killed was a Captain Jas. Davis, formerly a steamboat captain, living in this city. An oath of allegiance was found in his pocket.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

I have advices from Knoxville up to the 8th inst. There is nothing of importance in that field. Skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry is a daily occurrence. Judging from the speech of officers and men from that district, there is a general rejoicing at the recent changes in commanders.

Lieut. Chauncy Miller, Adjutant of the 14th Illinois cavalry, who was reported killed at Bains' Cross Roads, has been heard from. He is a prisoner in the Libby.

Ex-Governor Reuben Chapman, of Huntsville, a secessionist of the Charleston school, has been sent out of our lines, with eleven others, by Gen. Logan. JACK.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Let there be no Dissensions on Non-Essentials—"The Pope's Bull to the Comet" Story—Movements of the Rebels—Money Due Deceased Soldiers.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1864.

LET THERE BE NO DISSENSIONS ON NON-ESSENTIALS.

The Union men must beware of dissensions in their ranks. Unity is above all things desirable at this time. I notice some attempts in Congress on the part of Union men to cast discredit upon the Proclamation of Emancipation which at one time they were so very much afraid the President would not issue, and subsequently so very anxious to know whether he would adhere to it after it was issued. Indeed I have heard some grave Senators now speak of it almost as disrespectfully as the Copperheads were in the habit of doing for some time after it was issued. I look upon this as a most serious m[illegible]ke. We must sustain the proclamation. It is our sheet anchor of safety politically in the future, unless we can obtain an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery everywhere in the States. But this I regard as of very doubtful accomplishment. Can we in the first place get a two-thirds vote in Congress for it, and in the next, three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States? But some men now speak and act as if Mr. Lincoln were opposed to such an amendment, and that they were laboring to give legality and validity to his proclamation in spite of him. This is all a mistake, to use the mildest term. Mr. Lincoln is not opposed to such an amendment to the Constitution. On the contrary, he would hail it with unmixed satisfaction. I have no doubt that he would even at this very time recommend such an amendment, were it not that his action in the matter might be construed into a bid for the Presidency. It does not seem reasonable that Mr. Lincoln should be opposed to a measure which would be merely a national endorsement of his great Proclamation of Freedom; yet there are those who are desirous of creating such an impression. Another charge made against Mr. Lincoln is that he would veto the amendment to the Confiscation bill, which leaves the question of the legality of the sale of the real estate of the rebels to the courts. This is also wholly without foundation. Mr. Lincoln is very averse to the exercise of the veto power in any except a case of the gravest necessity. He holds to the views of the old Whig party—of Clay, Webster, Harrison and others—on this question. To say, then, that he will veto an amendment which virtually leaves a question to the decision of the courts, is a baseless fabrication. At the present time there should above all things be unity in the party. We may differ on non-essentials as we may. Mr. Sumner says the Amnesty Proclamation may not be precisely as he would have worded it; but he is prepared to accept the great essential fact in it, which is the irrevocability of the Emancipation Proclamation. Let all, then, unite on this great principle, and above all let not members of Congress charge in advance that the President will do this thing or that thing which they are opposed to having done. So far, in all the great essentials, Mr. Lincoln has acted true as steel to the interests of the Union and freedom. Can we not trust him to the end? Instead of harping, not even at what he has done, but at what politicians say they are afraid he will or will not do, let us do our duty and it is certain, judging from all the past life of the man, that Mr. Lincoln will do his. The Democracy, or Copperheads at the present time, see more hope of success in dissensions in our ranks than from any other source. I have heard their leading men say, "Oh! you'll all burst up before the session is over. Why, your own men are abusing Old Abe now worse than we ever did!" Though strongly expressed, there is much truth in this. See the efforts of the New York *Herald* and kindred sheets to bring out third candidates, not to divide the Copperheads, but us, for these candidates are invariably men from our party. In this they are only acting out the tactics which always naturally present themselves to our opposition, viz: First divide, then conquer. Now, we cannot afford to divide if we hope to conquer. We are faced by a powerful and compact minority, and the question even with some of our States is, not who can they carry but who can carry them. Among such States may be put down Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, and even New York must be fought for with our sleeves rolled up, if we would secure its popular vote beyond contingency. Col. Forney, one of the ablest politicians in the country, I am happy to say, shares the views I have expressed on this point in this and former letters. In his last letter from this city to the Philadelphia *Press*, after noticing the sudden conversion of the New York *Herald*, and kindred sheets to anti-slavery doctrines, he goes on to say:

"But what should be the course of the Union or war party in the presence of these startling though not unexpected developments? Undoubtedly to avoid all schisms on non-essentials. [illegible]

[illegible] Lincoln, the thousands of Union men [illegible] country, [illegible] the Emancipation [illegible] usual frankness, also placed the objections as well as the points which favored the Proclamation before those who urged it upon him. He did so in the case of the Chicago delegation. [illegible] "But what if it proves of no more effect than the 'Pope's Bull to the Comet'?" Like a man who was conscious of the discharge of his duty, Mr. Lincoln weighed well all sides of the case, looked at it in its best and worst phases, and when his mind was made up he put his hand to that measure with as clear a conscience as ever man enjoyed. And is not such a man the true and loyal patriot? He had his doubts and fears, his hopes and glorious expectations, and after balancing all the probabilities on both sides, he did what he thought his duty, and left the result to his Maker.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

All the indications are that the movements of the rebel armies in the spring threaten to be of an active character and quite harassing to our troops. They take advantage of the opportunity of the withdrawal of our men on furlough or re-enlistment, and of the concentration of our forces at important strategic points, to make raids into the tracts of country that lie between our advancing columns of attack. Thus we have simultaneous movements on their part into East Tennessee, Northern Mississippi, West Virginia, North Carolina, &c. All these movements are intended to harass and cut off our communications, and also to devastate the country, so that supplies shall not be obtained by our advancing armies. This question of supplies of forage and subsistence will hereafter prove a formidable one for our armies to encounter. It has already been felt to an alarming extent at Chattanooga, and the further we advance into the enemy's country the more it will prove an obstacle to our progress.

MONEY DUE DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Great difficulty is experienced by the relatives—widows, orphans, brothers, sisters, &c., of deceased soldiers, in obtaining the money due them. In all cases it takes a year after the death of a soldier for his relatives to obtain the money due him. This appears to be an unnecessary, and indeed, shamefully protracted delay, and I have sought for the cause of it. It is alleged that the reason is the negligence of the Adjutants of the various regiments in forwarding the muster rolls of the companies or in noting the date of the death of the party. Will not the Adjutants attend to their duties in this matter? They know not what misery they entail on poor families who have lost their only means of support. It is also said that there had been a want of clerical force in the Department; but this has been remedied. Will not Adjutants of regiments make a note that they are imperatively called upon to perform their duties in this matter? The same detention and imperfection of muster rolls cause a delay in the payment of pensions.

Reported Murder of Dr. Livingstone in Africa.

It is reported that Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, has been murdered by the natives on Lake Nyassa. A letter published in the English papers, dated at the Cape on the 21st of December, says:

The doctor, after the receipt of the news of his recall, had started for Lake Nyassa, taking with him five Makolochas but no Europeans. Unfortunately, after gaining the Upper Shire, the boat—their only means of conveyance—was lost over one of the cataracts with which the river abounds, and they were compelled to continue their journey on foot. It was on the 14th of July that the doctor commenced his unhappy journey; and from the time of the occurrence mentioned above, until the 5th of November, nothing more was heard of him. On that day the Governor of Quillimane received a letter from the Governor of Sunna, stating that the doctor and his companions had met their death at the hands of the natives on Lake Nyassa.

The same correspondent, however, adds: Although the account of the horrible tragedy bears all the impress of authenticity, I gladly seize upon a rumor which is current, to the effect that the doctor, although badly wounded is not yet dead.

The London *Athenæum* cites Sir Roderick Murchison as authority for doubting the report of Dr. Livingstone's death. It says:

We are happy to think there is reason for hoping that this news was untrue—an opinion which is supported by the great authority of Sir Roderick Murchison. Dr. Livingstone is said to have been wounded in the foot and his companions to have been killed. A subsequent dispatch spoke of a massacre of the whole party; but this is probably an exaggerated version of the first report.

Deaths of Illinois Soldiers in the Knoxville Hospitals from Feb. 1st to Feb. 5th.

David A. Fenner, D, 16th, Feb. 1st; Alonzo F. [illegible] Feb. 5th.

Killed at Quallatown, Jackson county, N. C., in routing Col Thomas' Indian legion.

Frederick Henderson, A, 14th Ill.; Thomas Heath, [illegible] do.; Robert Ridley, K, do. do.; Lt. Capron, A, do. do.

Wounded—all doing well:

Sergt. Matinly Adis, [illegible] 14th Ill. [illegible]; Edward A. Chesley, G, 14th Ill.; David Wagner, G, do. do.; Francis LeGrand, C, do. do.

J. R. MILLER,
Gen'l Ft. Agt. Christian Commission.

A SCOUNDREL SPOTTED—PASS HIM ROUND.—Prof. Bernhardt, a huckster of cheap spectacles, calling himself a Professor of Optics, who came here with flattering recommendations, cajoled from Gov. Yates and others, and by the aid of which he succeeded in imposing upon and securing similar ones from some of our own citizens, has succumbed to the test of humbuggery, applied by one of our patrons, and absconded for parts unknown without settling his printing bills. We have no doubt he is an unmitigated swindler, and that it is the duty of the press, who are faithful to the public interest, to pass him round.—*Alton Telegraph.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1864.

The demand for money continues good, and with some of the banks currency begins to be rather scarce, while others report a comfortable supply. The rate of discount to customers, as usual, is 10 per cent.

New York Exchange is close. The actual range was [illegible] few of the larger houses still adhering to the lower figure to customers. The buying price was [illegible], and even a fraction above the upper figure may have been paid by some one who found himself decidedly short.

Wall street gave the following figures for gold: 9:45 a.m., 161¾; 10:20, 161½; 10:30, the same figure; 12:30 p.m., 161—closing at 3:30 at 160. The price here was 160@160½.

Silver 150@152. Canada currency 156@158 [illegible]. Treasury notes buying [illegible] selling [illegible]. Government bonds are sought for, and we hear of a few sales at full New York rates, viz., 107.

Since last night it has been growing steadily colder, and the mercury must be noted as decidedly lower. Comparatively the streets look thin, and generally business has been confined to much narrower limits. Probably we are having the last "cold snap" of the season.

THE MILWAUKEE MARKET.—The Sentinel of yesterday says:

The demand for money was not at all pressing yesterday, and the market comfortably easy. [illegible] continues to be the ruling rate [illegible] volume of currency [illegible] increasing, [illegible] there is reason to believe it will [illegible] be plenty again at 7 [illegible]. Exchange is firmer, but the ruling prices are still within our quotations.

New York Stock Market—Feb. 16.

Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., commission stock and bond brokers, 34 Clark street, Chicago.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1864.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The grain markets during the week have been quiet, and without any [illegible] change in prices. Wheat was dull and a shade lower. Old Corn declined 3@5c per bushel. New Corn [illegible]. Oats declined 1c per bushel. Rye was dull and without material change. Barley [illegible] more active at an advance on the week. Highwines advanced [illegible] per gallon on the week. Dressed Hogs rule [illegible] higher. All kinds of Provisions have advanced, and the tendency is to [illegible] with higher prices. Grass Seeds were [illegible] and lower.

The following table shows the receipts for the last twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1864.

HOGS—In consequence of the extreme severity of the weather since yesterday afternoon, all the small [illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—[illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1864.

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

CORN MEAL—There is a fair demand and the market is quiet and steady at the following quotations: [illegible]

MILL STUFFS—There is a fair supply and the market is firm. We quote: [illegible]

WHEAT—[illegible] CORN—[illegible] OATS—[illegible] RYE—[illegible] BARLEY—[illegible] ALCOHOL—[illegible] ASHES—[illegible] BUTTER—[illegible] BEANS—[illegible] BROOM CORN—[illegible] BAGGING—[illegible] BRICKS—[illegible] BROOMS—[illegible] COAL—[illegible] CANDLES—[illegible] COOPERAGE—[illegible] DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—[illegible]

FEATHERS—[illegible] FURS—[illegible] FRUITS—GREEN APPLES—[illegible] DRIED FRUITS—[illegible] FISH—[illegible] GREASE—There is a fair demand for Grease, and [illegible] HIGHWINES—[illegible] DRESSED HOGS—[illegible] HONEY—[illegible] HAY—[illegible] HOPS—[illegible] HIDES—[illegible] IRON—[illegible] PIG IRON—[illegible] LIME AND STUCCO—[illegible] LEAD AND SHOT—[illegible] LEATHER—[illegible] LUMBER—[illegible] NAILS—[illegible] NAVAL STORES—[illegible] OILS—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible] MESS PORK—[illegible] BULK MEATS—[illegible] ENGLISH MEATS—[illegible] PICKLED MEATS—There is an active demand [illegible] BACON—[illegible] LARD—[illegible] POTATOES—The market continues very active [illegible] POULTRY—There has been a fair demand for Dressed Turkeys and Chickens throughout the week [illegible] POWDER—There has been a very limited demand excepting for Blasting Powder. [illegible] PAINTS—[illegible] RICE—[illegible] SALT—[illegible] SEEDS—CLOVER—[illegible] SUGARS—[illegible] SYRUPS—[illegible] SOAP—[illegible] STARCH—[illegible] SPICES—[illegible] TEAS—[illegible] TALLOW—[illegible] TOBACCO—[illegible] VINEGAR—[illegible] WOOL—[illegible] WOOD—[illegible] WINES AND LIQUORS—[illegible] WOODEN WARE—Market active and prices [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

DR. [illegible] IODINE WATER.
A Solution of Iodine in pure water, without a solvent. [illegible]
Price $1 per bottle. [illegible] 36 Broadway, New York. [illegible] 144 Lake street, Chicago.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES [illegible]

SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE, Family Soap Maker. [illegible] Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. [illegible]

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID. [illegible]

JUST PUBLISHED, BY LEE & WALKER, [illegible] GRAND PARAPHRASE DE CONCERT [illegible] LEE & WALKER [illegible]

MUNN & COMPANY, Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Publishers of the Illustrated SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park Row, New York. [illegible]

TO PERSONS WISHING TO ENGAGE ELIGIBLE STORES, OFFICES, [illegible] IN A FINE LOCATION. [illegible]

8TH ILLINOIS CAVALRY. [illegible] Promptly on Time. [illegible] SOME GOOD, EFFECTIVE MEN. [illegible] Chicago at 213 Randolph and 174 South Clark Streets.

$15 AND $20 RECRUITING CERTIFICATES. [illegible] FIVE PER CENT.

SHIP CHANDLERY BUSINESS FOR SALE. A RARE CHANCE. [illegible]

EVANSTON.—A handsome [illegible] TWO STORY DWELLING, [illegible] ALSO, A NEAT, TWO STORY DWELLING [illegible]

THE LUMBER TRADE. JOHN T. NOBLE & CO. (Successors to A. B. Johnson & Co.) DEALERS IN LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, [illegible] Long and Short Joists and Timbers, OF ALL SIZES AND THICKNESS. [illegible]

CASSILLY & CO., Distillers, Rectifiers, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS, 38 South Water Street, Chicago. [illegible]

LINE OF PACKETS BETWEEN [illegible]

LARGE DISTILLERY FOR SALE. [illegible]

THE MUTUAL LIFE [illegible]

THE FIRE [illegible]

Special Notices. [illegible] Christadoro's Hair Dye [illegible] Holloway's Pills [illegible] Dr. Bigelow [illegible] Bull's Cedron Bitters [illegible] Hair Dye! Hair Dye! [illegible]

Jewelry. W. FORSYTH & [illegible]

Copartnership. COPARTNERSHIP.—[illegible] COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE [illegible] THE COPARTNERSHIP [illegible] DISSOLUTION.—[illegible] NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION [illegible] COPARTNERSHIP [illegible]

Lallemand's Specific. USE LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC. [illegible]

FARWELL, FIELD & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
FOR CASH,
WE HAVE IN STOCK
FOR SPRING TRADE,
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
Shirtings, Shirtings and Drills,
Stripes and Denims,
Prints,
F & M Cassimeres,
And Summer Stuffs.
Aprons Checks,
Bleached Goods,
Delaines,
FULL SPRING STYLES OF
Dress Goods.
ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
WOOLENS, WHITE GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
ALL OF WHICH WE WOULD SAY IN THE
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Having recently purchased Stock previous to February 10th, CASH AND MILL, and subsequently in Boston, we are enabled to offer Special Inducements.
FARWELL, FIELD & CO.

Banking and Exchange.

RUXTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Southeast cor. Clark and Lake Sts.
STOCKS AND BONDS, Bought and Sold at the Stock Board in New York, and carried on margin.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF
Comptroller of the Currency.
WASHINGTON, February 2, 1866.
WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ROCKFORD," in the City of Rockford, County of Winnebago, and State of Illinois, has complied with all the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," preparatory to commencing the business of Banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the said "FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ROCKFORD," in the City of Rockford, County of Winnebago, and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the said act.
In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, this twenty-first day of February, 1866.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
No. 3236.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO.
The organization of this Bank under the new National Currency Act is completed, and it is now ready for the transaction of business.
General Banking, Collection and Exchange Business,
AT THE
BANKING HOUSE,
156 Lake Street.
The Partnership Office is devoted to services in correspondence.
ALEX. T. ROSS, President.
ALEX. T. ROSS, Vice President.
IRA MORRIS, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
ALEX. T. ROSS, [illegible]
[illegible]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF
Comptroller of the Currency.
WASHINGTON, February 1st, 1866.
WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO," in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, has complied with all the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," preparatory to commencing the business of Banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the said "SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO," in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the said act.
In Testimony Whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twelfth day of February, 1866.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
No. 3235.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO.
ORGANIZED UNDER
J. A. ELLIS & CO.
We are now prepared to receive Deposits, buy and sell Government and Gold, and transact a General Banking business.
We also have on hand, for sale United States Bonds, and will allow the usual Interest on orders for one hundred dollars and upwards.
Office Northwest corner of Lake and Clark Streets.
J. A. ELLIS, President.
DAVID J. TUTTLE, Cashier.
Chicago, February 15, 1866.

THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION
IS NOW OPEN
Office: 101 Dearborn Street, Near Washington, Methodist Church Block.
TO SECURE THE BENEFITS OF THIS INSTITUTION
Persons may deposit any sum from Five Dollars to Five Hundred Dollars, and receive interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on the first days of January and July.
JOHN WILLIAMS, W. H. KIDDER,
GEO. C. WALKER, D. P. RICHARDS,
Vice President. Andrew Chatten.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
SOUTH-WEST COR. LAKE AND CLARK STS.
CAPITAL PAID IN, $300,000.
F. S. WINSLOW, President.
A. Slade, Vice President.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills of Credit in the name of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
Heretofore issued and now outstanding in the City of Chicago, under the authority of the laws of the State of Illinois, are redeemable at the Office of the undersigned, at the corner of Lake and Clark streets, in said City, and not elsewhere.
Dated this 20th day of Feb., A.D. 1866.
A. W. WILLARD, Cashier. [illegible]

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
89 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
ALSO, DEAL IMPORTED IN
Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Cutlery, Sponges, Brushes, Wines, Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.
J. H. REED, [illegible]

Business Cards.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—The undersigned, late Surgeon of Libby Prison, has now Prisoners' Claims against the Government for Services and Supplies furnished Prisoners of Military Status.
Solicitors of Military Claims.
[illegible]

TO INVENTORS.
JOHNS & BAKER,
Patent Lawyers and Solicitors,
[illegible]

STORRS & MARSH,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS,
[illegible]

THE GREAT GUN OF THE AGE.

Casting of the 20-Inch Rodman Gun at Fort Pitt Foundry, Pittsburg.

AMERICAN ARTILLERY THE ADVANCE OF ALL IN ORDER.

[From the Philadelphia Press, Feb. 21.]

THE 20-INCH ROTHMAN GUN IS OK.

The 20-inch Rodman gun cast at Fort Pitt foundry, Pittsburg, on Thursday, is a success. The operation was conducted by Major Rodman, in his report on the trial of the 15-inch gun, and has now been a matter of theory. The casting of its manufacture were begun in May, 1864, and were continued until December that year, in consequence of the service, permitted. It cannot, however, be long, in advance to have upon the casting of the great gun, it will be advisable to undertake a description of the manner in which it is intended for its production.

THE MODEL OF THE 15-INCH GUN.

The model of the 20-inch is a modification of the first 15-inch gun. The length of the rough casting is 20 feet; its maximum diameter 66 inches; and its weight 116,000 pounds. The length of the finished gun is 19 feet 10 inches; its maximum diameter, 64 inches; and its weight 115,000 pounds. The diameter of the rough casting at the muzzle will be four feet, and that of the finished gun at the muzzle 54 inches. The whole length is 20 feet 10 inches.

NOW IT WILL BE MADE.

The gun will be hung on trunnions placed three feet forward of the center, allowing an preponderance. This method of hanging guns introduced by Major Rodman, protects their trunnions in an effective manner, and when a gun is fired, the recoil is not transmitted to the mounting.

THE MOTIVE POWER.

Consists of a flask 10 feet in length, bolted and clamped firmly together, and which if somewhat, and which forms the matrix of the gun. The flask weighs twenty-eight tons and the gun weighs twenty-five. It is formed by placing the flask over a wooden pattern, of the exact size of the rough casting, and then ramming the sand around the pattern and the flask. The pattern is then withdrawn, the mould is "stiffened" or smoothed over, and then washed with a black coating made of glue. The core is then placed in an oven, and when dry, is set in place of the core, composed of brick. One of the flask specimens of hard labor and good workmanship that we have ever witnessed is that. Immediately after the casting of the sand, which, in the case of the 20-inch, was rammed, flasked up, blacked, and placed, in one oven, by ten men, in twenty hours. The flask was removed from the ovens, and clamped firmly together, is placed vertically in a pit, made specially for its reception. Then disposed around the outside of the mould is an oval with the mouth of the pit, and the tuyere line of the gun is perpendicular.

THE PIT ITSELF.

The pit which receives the flask is twenty-eight and a half feet deep, and fourteen inches in diameter. Inside of the pit are four iron rods like the spokes of a wheel. Underneath these fires, on the outside, commence a strong draught, which carries the flames from the top of the pit, carries off the smoke. The object of both the fires and the bars is to prevent a sudden strong heat from the flask. This is one of the objects in the Rodman process of casting gun.

THE CORE.

Is a long, hollow, cast-iron, flued barrel, hung vertically precisely in the centre of the mould. It is externally coated—finally, by a well of three-quarters of an inch thick, and, and a mile in length, and secondly, with a lining of stiff clay, which is put on to separate the cast-iron of the barrel from the mold. The iron of the gun. The core is used to keep the clay out of the grooves, and, by preventing a rough surface, to prevent chilling. The core is hung from the top of the pit, and is held in place by a cross-piece, which rests on the top of the pit. The flues are 2 feet 6 inches in diameter, and are formed by the contact of the melted metal and the clay, to escape freely at the upper end of the core, and are filled with quite a large flame. After the casting, are on, the core is likewise taken hard in an oven. The core is 10 inches in diameter, one inch less than the finished diameter of the bore, thus allowing half an inch all round for the coating of metal, as before.

HOW THE CORE-BARREL IS KEPT COOL.

The core-barrel is kept cool by means of a stream of cold water circulating throughout its whole length. A small stationary pump at the bottom of the core is traversed by the water which, rising, fills the barrel, and passes off at the top. During the casting the flow of water was sixty gallons per minute.

THE TWENTY-INCH FURNACES.

There large reverberatory or air furnaces are used. Four are required for the twenty-five tons each. The third, of the capacity of forty tons, is believed to be the largest in the world. It was built by Messrs. Graff, Bennett & Co., and is 30 feet in length, and 8 feet wide. The fire-place is 6 feet 6 inches long, and 3 feet wide. The fire-place is 6 feet 6 inches long, and 3 feet wide. The fire-place is 6 feet 6 inches long, and 3

Chicago Tribune.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

THE CITY.

War Committee.—The ladies of the War Committee are earnestly requested to meet at … o'clock.

Thirteenth Wisconsin Regiment.—The … Thirteenth Wisconsin regiment is expected to arrive in Chicago, from Cairo, to-day, en route for Janesville, on furlough and to fill up for the war. The men have all re-enlisted. They left Cairo at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Light Artillery.—Capt. E. H. Cooper, of Battery D, 1st regiment Light Artillery, (formerly known as McAllister's Battery,) arrived yesterday with the veteran volunteers of his battery, and has established his headquarters at Camp Fry. His men have all received a thirty day's furlough.

Assigned.—Brig. Gen. A. L. Chetlain, of Galena, formerly of the 12th Illinois Infantry, has been assigned to the command of all negro troops in Tennessee. There are now nearly fifteen thousand of these soldiers, a command equal to that of … Lieut. Geo. Mason, of this city, is ordered to report to him as Acting Adjutant General.

A Thief at the McCardell House.—On Sunday evening a man entered the front door of the McCardell House on Dearborn street, and proceeded to overhaul certain articles of clothing lying around loose in the boarders' rooms on the second floor. When he came down the stairs he was met by the landlady, who questioned him so closely that he was glad to rush past her into the street, dropping as he ran a large bundle of clothing belonging to the boarders. The thief escaped.

The Second Cavalry.—The Second Illinois cavalry have re-enlisted and will reach Springfield on Saturday next. No regiment can present a clearer record than the Second cavalry. No regiment has been in more desperate engagements, and none has been more uniformly successful. … Springs, and almost every battlefield in the Southwest have been contributors to their renown. This regiment is the largest of the re-enlisted cavalry regiments, and numbers eight hundred men for duty. It will be filled to the maximum and return to the Gulf Department by the middle of March. Col. J. J. Mudd is in command.

Paints.—Messrs. Shipman & Goodrich, of No. 32 South Water street, who for eleven years past have been well known to our Chicago trade …

BOARD OF POLICE.

The Board of Police Commissioners met in regular session at their rooms on LaSalle street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There were present Commissioners Coventry, Wayman, and Newhouse. …

AFFIDAVIT.

… Julius Rosenthal, Not. Pub.

Commissioner Coventry was disposed to enter into the investigation of the charges then and there, but Newhouse said nay, and William Wayman, the other Republican member of the Board, said nay also. So the matter was referred to the full Board, which will convene on Thursday morning at 9.30.

THE FACTS.

Although not strictly belonging under the head of "Proceedings of the Board," we deem this a proper place to insert a brief statement of the facts upon which the affidavit is based: …

The resignation of H. J. Norton, policeman, was accepted …

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet on Thursday morning at 9:30.

FIFTY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Return Home—Dinner at the Soldiers' Rest.

The announcement, in our issue of yesterday, that the gallant Fifty-first had arrived, was rather premature. At the hour of going to press yesterday morning, it was understood that the regiment would arrive about 4 o'clock a. m., and with this expectation we announced the fact. However, we were only some thirteen hours astray, for it arrived yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, after a tedious and weary journey. …

Colonel—Luther P. Bradley.
Lieut. Colonel—S. W. Davis.
…
Quartermaster—Albert L. Coe.
…
Company C—Captain, Albert M. Tilton; …

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Grey, Marshall & Co.'s Tannery Burned—Loss $35,000.

A fire, most disastrous in its result, broke out a little before 11 o'clock last night, in the large building owned and occupied as a tannery by Grey, Marshall & Co. The building was two hundred feet in length by forty feet in width and three stories high, built partially of brick, and was crammed nearly full of leather, hides and material for tanning. It was situated on the east bank of the North Branch, just north of Chicago avenue, and was enclosed between the river and the North Branch canal. The fire was first seen about a quarter to 11, and owing to the strong wind blowing at the time and the distance from the engine houses, the building was in a blaze from end to end before the steamers began to play. In the space of an hour it was nothing but a blazing ruin. The alarm was rung for the fourth district, and the engines all went over into the West Division, and running up Halsted street, became entangled in the labyrinth lying near the intersection of that street with Chicago avenue, commonly known as the "Patch." Here they found themselves obliged to cross the river, and had to make a detour to the bridge, though one or two of the hose carts ventured over on the ice. …

The origin of the fire is a mystery, and will probably ever remain so …

ST. MARY'S OF THE LAKE.

Third Semi-Annual Examination—Address by Dr. McGovern—Exercises.

The Third Semi-Annual Examination of Students of the University of St. Mary's of the Lake was held last evening in the new building just completed, on the corner of Wolcott and Superior streets. …

THE ERRING WOMEN'S REFUGE.

Rev. Clinton Locke at Bryan Hall—The Rights and Wrongs of Women.

Owing to the unfavorable condition of the weather, the attendance at Bryan Hall last night was not so large as could otherwise have been expected. …

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Their Present Location for Sale—Anticipated Removal to Wabash Avenue.

At a special business meeting of the First Baptist Society, held at their lecture room on Monday evening last, the proposition which has been some time under consideration, among the members, was thoroughly discussed, and after a free interchange of views, it was finally voted that the church property, on the corner of Washington and LaSalle streets should be sold for not less than $65,000, not less than one-third of which shall be devoted to the aid of other Baptist churches in the city, …

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Admissions of Validity.

Record of Cases in the Different Law Courts.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, the case of Frederick Bower, against Daniel J. Hewitt, tried yesterday, was an action of ejectment of long standing from the country, with no interesting feature about it, and we allude to it only for the purpose of quoting a remark made by Judge Drummond in deciding a point raised in the course of the trial. …

The Weather.—The road along the banks of the Tennessee River, from Bridgeport to Chattanooga, is lined with the carcasses of dead mules and horses. …

Poetic Justice.—One of the richest exhibitions of what may be called poetic justice came off last night at the Prescott House, on the corner of Clark and Van Buren streets. …

Recruiting.—The County War Fund Committee have paid bounties to one hundred and forty-three recruits since our last report. …

Police Matters.—The total number of offenses adjudicated at the Armory yesterday was twenty-two. …

BUILDINGS IN CHICAGO.

…

Freedman's Aid Commission.—The following is a report of the cash received during the month of January, by John V. Farwell, Treasurer of the Northwestern Freedman's Aid Commission: …

More Recruits.—Last night about eleven o'clock, some two hundred recruits belonging to the … Wisconsin Cavalry, and several other regiments, arrived in town via the Northwestern Railroad, and marched to the Soldiers' Rest, where they remained all night. After breakfast this morning they will take cars for Cairo, where on arrival they will be assigned to the various regiments to which they belong.

Ladies Attention.—Soldiers are at the Rest this morning wanting breakfast. More are coming in, and they must be provided for. The ladies only need to be informed of this to come down as heretofore. But more waiters than usual are needed this morning bright and early. Do not let the boys suffer.

Recruits for the Yates Phalanx.—Yesterday noon fifty-three recruits for the gallant 39th Illinois, under charge of Lieut. Knapp, arrived from Camp Yates, and took dinner at the Soldiers' Rest. …

Personal.—We learn, by special dispatch elsewhere, that Major Thomas W. Grosvenor, of the 12th Illinois cavalry, now detailed as inspector of horses in this city, has been deservedly promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of that regiment for his bravery on the field.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Lecture this Evening.—Rev. N. Sheppard will lecture before the Athenæum and Phi … Literary Societies of the University of Chicago, this evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject: "An hour among the roots of the Rebellion."

Idaho.—Such success has attended the sale of Mr. Campbell's little work on Idaho, that the first edition of ten thousand is exhausted, and a second edition of ten thousand is now in press. …

Cook County Bounties—Who will advance Money to Encourage Enlistments? …

Buying a Piano. …

Florence Ziegfeld.—We have before this …

Presentations. …

A Splendid Sale. …

CURE OF THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

Dr. Ayer's New Mode of Treatment.

…

"G. W. Pulsifer, Merchant, W. Polk St."

Dr. Randall still continues at his office …

The Winter Railroad Time Table.

Furnishing Goods.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
The best assortment of
BEDDING
AND
FURNISHING GOODS
In the city.
THE ONLY PLACE TO FIND
PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS,
—AT—
E. G. L. FAXON'S,
70 LAKE STREET.

Wanted.

WANTED—If these lines should …
WANTED—A situation as …
WANTED—A Gardener. …
WANTED—Correspondence, by …
WANTED—An experienced Girl …
WANTED—Agents in every …
WANTED—By a practical and …
WANTED—A situation …
WANTED—Board in a private …
WANTED—Men in every town …
WANTED—And no humbug! A …
WANTED—A Local Agent in …
WANTED—To sell. …
WANTED—By a young man …
WANTED—The photographers …
WANTED—To buy or rent a …
WANTED—To rent a small Cottage …
WANTED—Wood Choppers. …
WANTED—Persons looking for …
WANTED—To hire between this …
WANTED—A situation of trust …
WANTED—A Situation by a …
WANTED IMMEDIATELY— …
WANTED—Peddling Wagons. …
WANTED—To Rent a large …
WANTED—To Invest from …
WANTED—By a married man …
WANTED—Energetic men in …
WANTED—By the subscriber, a …
WANTED—By a German, a situation …
WANTED—Two Salesmen (German …
WANTED—$60 a Month. …
WANTED—Ten or fifteen active …
WANTED.—500 men wanted to …
WANTED—A purchaser for a …
WANTED—Four practical Curriers …
WANTED.—Three or four good …
WANTED—For the Government …
WANTED.—No Humbug, but the …

Lost.

LOST—A small Italian grey hound, …
LOST—On Sunday, Feb. 14th, on …
LOST—From the vicinity of …

Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—A new Frame House …
FOR SALE—Master's Sale. A …
FOR SALE—Brick House and Lot …
FOR SALE—Five large River …
FOR SALE.—A Farm of 140 …
FOR SALE—The south half of Section …
FOR SALE—125 Lots, constituting …
FOR SALE—25 Lots in Block 5, …
FOR SALE—Hard Wood Timber …
FOR SALE—No. 254 Indiana …
FOR SALE—Excellent Residence …
FOR SALE—280 acres in the …
FOR SALE—Choice Residences on …
FOR SALE—A valuable Farm, …
FOR SALE—A large first class …
FOR SALE—The "Valley View …
FOR SALE—One large double …
FOR SALE—Farm for sale, one …
FOR SALE.—Great Bargains. …

For Sale.

FOR SALE—To Book Binders. …
FOR SALE—A new Canal Boat …
FOR SALE—A Dental Operating …
FOR SALE—One of the best …
FOR SALE—The Grocery Store …
FOR SALE—Steam Engine for …
FOR SALE—A Rare Chance. …
FOR SALE—One large sized Herring …
FOR SALE—Hardware and Agricultural …
FOR SALE—Two Tubular …
FOR SALE—The Schooner Cuba …

To Rent.

TO RENT—House to rent and …
TO RENT—Three pleasant rooms …
TO RENT—The second, third and …
TO RENT—Two Stores on South …
TO RENT—Two or Three very …
BOARDING—Two or three single …
BOARDING—Large front rooms …
TO RENT—Second and Fourth …
TO RENT—The five-story Brick …
TO RENT—Lot or for Sale; a …
TO RENT—The best Boarding …
TO RENT—The building known …

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM AND GALLERY OF NATURE AND ART. … THE GREAT …

McVICKER'S THEATRE. … BRILLIANT ARTIST OF THE DAY. … 200 Nights … FANCHON, The Cricket. …

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK
Open This Day and Evening.

ROBINSON & HOWES' CHAMPION CIRCUS. … ONLY GREAT RIDER IN THE WORLD, JAMES ROBINSON. … COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT …

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